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Bunker-Hill Monument Association.

G. Washington Warren.

President

Wm W. Wheildon.

J. W. Sinclair.

Timothy T. Sawyer.

For the
Committee of
Arrangements.



"HONOR ET DECORUM EST
PARI PATRIA DIPLO"

INAUGURATION
OF THE
STATUE OF WARREN,

BY THE
BUNKER HILL MONUMENT ASSOCIATION,

JUNE 17, 1857.

BOSTON:
BY AUTHORITY OF THE COMMITTEE.
1858.

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EDITOR'S PREFACE.

In preparing the following pages for the press, one design has been to individualize the object, and to make the volume like the occasion, a memorial of the man. The purpose was to do honor to the fame and the memory of Warren; to perpetuate the remembrance of his life, his devotion and his death; and incidentally to revive the record of his services and those of his compeers,—who lived to do the deeds he foreshadowed,—and re-inspire the people with a sense of their obligations and the sacredness of their gratitude. The occasion seemed to justify this; the gushing patriotism of the people has approved it.—The lesson it teaches is before the country: we but relate the history of that instruction.

We are aware that though frequent allusions are made to the life of Warren, or to particular incidents in his career, in these pages, yet excepting in the fraternal eulogium of the Grand Master, not even a partial detail of his life is presented. Warren is regarded too exclusively as a military man,—but his pre-eminent fame rests more securely on his civil character: his civil career made him a patriot; his military ardor a martyr. As illustrative of his life, however, and as indicative of the appreciative estimate

of his services by his countrymen, the addresses and letters which follow are valuable and interesting memorials.

We have taken no liberties with the style or manner of the writers, whose contributions we print, preferring that they should preserve the spirit and freshness in which they were conceived and expressed by their authors. In these and in other respects, they bear their own responsibility.

The volume has been prepared with as much carefulness as could be given to it consistently with other duties, and while we cannot presume that all mistakes have been avoided, it is hoped that few—and those unimportant—will be discovered. In some cases the letters were hastily written, and though generally very legible, have not been free from uncertainty. Some omissions may have occurred, and as we have said elsewhere, some letters intended for the Committee, may have miscarried. It is worthy of mention that the letters recorded, represent “THIRTEEN” States of the Union—the historic number of the revolution. We will not venture invidiously to direct the attention of the reader to any of these, as specially worthy of perusal, as they all breathe one spirit and unite in one purpose.

As a whole, we commend the volume to the public. It is the record of a patriotic occasion, designed to honor the brave and strengthen the bonds of fraternity and Union. It exhibits in all its pages the expression of that broad nationality and patriotism, which, amid the conflicts of opinions and the ambitions of party, we trust, shall preserve our free institutions until the marble itself shall have crumbled into dust.

W. W. W.

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INTRODUCTORY REMARKS AND PROCEEDINGS.

IN view of what is to follow in these pages, it will be unnecessary to give any extended account of the WARREN STATUE in this place. In the remarks of Mr. EVERETT, in behalf of the Committee of the Monument Association, the origin of the work is suggested, as well as the means by which it has been accomplished ; and in those of the PRESIDENT, in accepting the charge of the Statue, such further facts and views are presented as were called for by the occasion. The idea of a Statue of Gen. WARREN, — inasmuch as Congress had delayed for *eighty years* to carry out its resolution to erect a monument to his memory, — was a natural one, and received an impulse in its very conception which has promoted its success.

Although not falling precisely within the line of service of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, in the accomplishment of its one great object, the Directors could not hesitate to undertake the duty proposed by Col. THOMAS H. PERKINS, and accept his generous subscription as the beginning of the work. Accordingly, at the meeting of the Board of Directors, in July, 1850, the two letters of Col. PERKINS, addressed to Dr. JOHN C. WARREN, then submitted to the Board, were referred to a Committee of Directors who, under the direction of the Board, took the necessary steps in the matter and have had charge of the work since that time.

At the annual meeting of the Association, on the 17th of June, 1856, the Committee were requested to make suitable arrangements for the public Inauguration of the Statue on the next anniversary of the battle.

At a special meeting of the Association, on the 6th of March, 1857, (when it was rendered certain that the Statue would be completed in a few weeks,) the original committee was enlarged and invested with authority to make arrangements for its proper inauguration, and comprised the following gentlemen, viz : —

G. WASHINGTON WARREN, *President*.
EDWARD EVERETT.
WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE.
WILLIAM W. WHEILDON.
ROBERT C. WINTHROP.
PETER HUBBELL,
FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR.
TIMOTHY T. SAWYER,
J. M. WIGHTMAN.

At the first meeting of this Committee, on the day of their appointment, on the motion of Mr. EVERETT, Messrs. WARREN, WHEILDON, and SAWYER, were appointed a sub-committee to report a plan of proceedings for the proposed celebration. This Committee, under authority of a vote of the whole committee, added Mr. F. W. LINCOLN, Jr. to their number. At a subsequent meeting of the whole committee, Messrs. BENJAMIN T. REED, STEPHEN FAIRBANKS, and JAMES LAWRENCE, were invited to give the Committee their counsel and assistance in carrying forward the objects of the Association, and they have rendered the most valuable services. Mr. JOSEPH H. BUCKINGHAM officiated for the Committee as Recording Secretary.

The proposition to erect a Statue of Gen. WARREN, commended itself to the Directors of the Monument Association,

because it seemed to them to be another step in the great work of commemoration, originally contemplated and demanded by the public sentiment of the country, and which was likely to keep alive the sense of obligation and gratitude towards the early patriots of revolutionary history. It seemed to them, while a mere matter of justice to the great martyr of that day, to be a fit and proper means to rekindle the patriotic ardor of our countrymen, and promote, in some degree, that sentiment of national fraternity, so conspicuous in our early history, and which the contemplation of the deeds of our fathers is so well calculated to inspire. The Committee, therefore, after carefully and deliberately considering the whole subject, came to the conclusion that the occasion was one which would not only justify, but appeared, under the circumstances of the times, to demand a public celebration of the most ample and liberal character. These views and sentiments influenced the Committee in making their arrangements, to all of which they were desirous of giving, as far as practicable, a NATIONAL CHARACTER.

The Committee immediately proceeded to the duties of their appointment, and on the second day of April, extended an invitation to the President of the United States to honor the occasion with his presence, as the highest public officer of the country. They also extended invitations to the members of the Cabinet, governors of the States, members of Congress, &c., and to many distinguished gentlemen, including in the number citizens of every State in the Union.

Immediately on the announcement of the purpose of the Association, a very general interest was manifested in the proposed inauguration, and as necessarily connected therewith, a proper celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of the battle. The City Council of Charlestown took notice of the subject at their meeting on the 16th of March, and appointed a Joint Committee to make arrangements "to unite with the Bunker Hill Monument Association in a proper celebration

of the day." The doings of this Committee, in aid of the Association and in celebration of the day, will be more particularly mentioned hereafter.

It coming to be generally understood that the PRESIDENT of the United States and some members of his Cabinet would accept the invitation of the Association, and Lieut. General WINFIELD SCOTT having signified to the Committee his intention to be present on the occasion, the Legislature of the State, then in session, passed the following order, and appointed a Committee of the two Houses to make arrangements for the reception of these distinguished persons on the part of the Commonwealth : —

Ordered, That, with such as the Senate may join, be appointed a Committee with full powers to make such arrangements as may be deemed expedient and proper for the reception, on the part of the State, of the PRESIDENT and VICE-PRESIDENT of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, Lieut. Gen. SCOTT, and other distinguished strangers who may visit the State on the occasion of the Celebration of the 17th June next, and the Inauguration of the Statue of General WARREN.

The Committee consisted of the following gentlemen, viz :

HON. CHARLES W. UPHAM, <i>President of the Senate.</i>		
CHARLES A. PHELPS, <i>Speaker of the House.</i>		
VELOROUS TAFT,	} <i>Of the Senate.</i>	
ROBERT I. BURBANK,		
GIDEON HAYNES,		
JAMES LEE, JR., <i>of Charlestown,</i>	} <i>Of the House.</i>	
ELIHU C. BAKER, <i>of Medford,</i>		
THOMAS FARMER, <i>of Roxbury,</i>		
DEXTER F. PARKER, <i>of Worcester,</i>		
JONAS FITCH, <i>of Boston,</i>		

With the purpose of forwarding the views of the Monument Association, and giving that high official character to the celebration which should entitle it to be regarded

as NATIONAL, and neither partizan, sectional, or local, this Committee immediately extended invitations, on the part of the Commonwealth, to the PRESIDENT of the United States and other civil officers, to Lieut. Gen. SCOTT, and others, tendering to them the hospitalities of the State. Portions of their correspondence will be found in the present volume.

His Excellency, Governor GARDNER, on learning of the acceptance by Lieut. Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT of the invitation of the Monument Association, directed two of his Aids, Cols. BATES and FRENCH, to meet him at the line of the State, and tendering the hospitalities of the Commonwealth, conduct him to the Capital. The Independent Cadets were also ordered to report at Head Quarters, and the First Brigade First Division M. V. M., were ordered to report for special duty on the morning of the 17th. When it was ascertained that Lieut. Gen. SCOTT would not be able to be present, on account of "severe illness in his family," some of these orders were necessarily countermanded.

The City Council of Boston, also, manifested their interest in the celebration and the expected presence of distinguished guests, by the appointment of a Joint Special Committee, composed of the following gentlemen, viz :—

Alderman, OLIVER FROST,	Councilman, OLIVER STEVENS,
" PELHAM BONNEY,	" JOSEPH SMITH,
" SILAS PIERCE,	" SIDNEY A. STETSON,
" TIMOTHY A. SUMNER,	" NEWELL A. THOMPSON,
" JOSEPH M. WIGHTMAN,	" BENJAMIN POND,
	" GEORGE W. TUXBURY,
	" HENRY E. BAILEY.

This Committee at once opened a correspondence with some of the invited guests of the Association, tendering to them the hospitalities of the City of Boston, and also proposing to hold a grand banquet on the 18th, in compliment to Lieut. Gen. SCOTT. A second Committee was appointed by the

City Council, not directly connected with the proposed celebration, however, for the purpose of receiving and welcoming to the city the SEVENTH REGIMENT OF NEW YORK, (the National Guard, of that city,) under command of Col. A. DURYEE, which had announced its intention to be present on the seventeenth.

The City Council of Roxbury, also addressed an invitation to Lieut. Gen. SCOTT to partake of the hospitalities of that city, on the morning of the 17th., should his convenience permit ; and everywhere a competing disposition was manifested to honor the expected guests of the Association, and give *eclat* to the day. It was announced that various associations and military companies from other States would be present, in regalia and uniform, and expect to participate in the ceremonies.

In view of all these considerations, so confirmatory of their own opinions, the Committee determined upon a liberal and appropriate celebration of the day and the occasion,—by a military and civic procession in the cities of Boston and Charlestown ; by addresses on the Grounds, adapted to the place and the purpose ; and by such ceremonies of inauguration as might be deemed suitable and impressive ; and freely to invite, as already intimated, the eminent and the patriotic, all over the country, to honor the occasion and manifest their sense of the deeds and fame of the fathers of the Revolution by their presence. One of the first duties of the Committee,—after providing for the necessary services in the delivery and reception of the Statue and the other exercises of Inauguration,—was the appointment of a Grand Marshal, and for this post they were fortunate in securing the services of Col. THOMAS ASPINWALL, and through his invitation, those of Gen. TYLER and his associates, as aids. A list of the gentlemen acting as aids to the grand marshal and assistant marshals will be found on page 90, preceding the procession.

Other necessary arrangements, as will appear in their actual results, were made by the Committee, whose unre-mitted labors, continued for weeks, hardly ended with the day. On the morning of the 17th, however, the Committee began to realize how great a task they had undertaken, and how ready THE PEOPLE were to respond to the call of patriotism to do honor to the noble and the brave. The cities of Boston and Charlestown were filled with people from every quarter of the State and from other States of the Union, and the day was mainly given up in both cities to the details of the celebration.

After some delay, incident to the formation of so large a body of military, (some of whom were from distant places and could not reach the city at an early hour in the day,) the procession commenced its movement from the State House in Boston, at about twelve o'clock, and reached the Monument Grounds in Charlestown, at about four o'clock.

The procession, including one of the most brilliant displays of military ever seen in this vicinity, was all that the Committee could desire, and attracted a vast concourse of people, besides the thousands assembled around the Monument Grounds, who lined and nearly filled the streets for three or four miles over which it passed. A detail of the procession as finally constituted, the route, decorations, &c., will be found on pages succeeding the exercises in the pavilion.

EXERCISES IN THE PAVILION.



EXERCISES IN THE PAVILION.

The GRAND MARSHAL having called the attention of the audience, spoke as follows :

“FELLOW-CITIZENS :—It is desirable that the audience, near the outskirts of the pavilion, should be seated and uncovered. On the present occasion, and on this hallowed spot, coming here, as it were, to bow before the shrine of patriotism, it will be well, perhaps, to pay all proper outward reverence to the circumstances under which we are placed.

“The first exercise will be music by the Germania Band, during which the Statue will be uncovered.”

UNCOVERING OF THE STATUE.

The music having ceased, the Grand Marshal then said :

“I am desired by the President of the Monument Association to remind the audience, that on the evening of the 16th of June, 1775, just before the detachment, under Colonel Prescott, took up its line of march to possess and fortify this spot, on which we stand, it was drawn up on the College Green, and the blessing of Heaven

on the enterprise was invoked by Rev. Dr. LANGDON, President of Harvard College.

“ On this present auspicious occasion, when we are assembled to do honor to the patriots who, under God, purchased for us, with their own blood, the many advantages that we enjoy, an address to the Throne of Grace, for a continuance of the Divine favor toward us and our country, will be made by an eminently worthy successor of that President,—a man whom we all love and honor,—the Reverend Dr. WALKER, President of Harvard College.”

An appropriate and impressive prayer,—suitable to the occasion and its history,—was then addressed to the Throne of Grace, by Rev. Dr. WALKER.

The following Ode, written by Hon. GEORGE LUNT, was then sung by the Handel and Haydn Society accompanied by the Germania Band :

ODE.

SEMI-CHORUS. On the hill of battle raise
 Anthems of immortal praise ;
 Honor deck the hallowed ground,
 Peace eternal vest it round !
 Vigil here shall Freedom keep,
 Airy chants perpetual sweep,
 Voices from the future rolled,
 Echoes of the soul of old.

CHORUS. On the hill of battle raise
 Anthems of immortal praise ;

Honor deck the hallowed ground,
Peace eternal vest it round!
On the hill of battle raise
Anthems of immortal praise!

SEMI-CHORUS. Solemn swell, triumphal tune,
Wafted on the breath of June,—
Breath, that shook the hills afar,
When it bore the shout of war,
Through the veil of Age's gloom
Call the warrior from his tomb;
His be all a hero's fame,
His the laurelled martyr's name.

CHORUS. On the hill of battle raise
Anthems of immortal praise, &c.

SEMI-CHORUS. On a grateful people's eyes
Bid the imaged marble rise,
Freedom's champion, where he trod,
Where his spirit rose to God!
Sacred as his fate sublime
Keep his fame, consenting Time,
Noble 'mid the living brave,
Nobler in his youthful grave!

CHORUS. On the hill of battle raise
Anthems of immortal praise; &c.



Edward Everett.

ADDRESS OF PRESENTATION .

BY

HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

In behalf of the Committee on the Statue.

INTRODUCTION.

The Grand Marshal called the attention of the audience, and said: An Address will now be delivered by him, whose name is another name for eloquence, learning and patriotism—a name “when unadorned, adorned the ”—EDWARD EVERETT.

ADDRESS OF PRESENTATION.

MR. PRESIDENT, —

On behalf of a committee of the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, I have the honor to surrender to you, as the President of that body, yonder marble statue of General Joseph Warren, who laid down his life for his country on this spot, eighty-two years ago this day. In this act of grateful commemoration, we do but pay an early-promised long-deferred tribute of affection and respect, to one of the most zealous champions and efficient promoters of American liberty and independence — the first distinguished victim in the cause. As far as it is in our power, we wipe off the reproach which has rested upon us for two generations. As early as the 8th of April, 1777, it was ordered by the Continental Congress, that a monument should be erected to the memory of General Warren in the town of Boston, and to the memory of General Mercer in Fredericksburg, Virginia. The marble of which these monuments are to be erected has not yet been quarried. In 1794, the members of King Solomon's Lodge of Masons in Charlestown, erected on the sum-

mit of Bunker Hill a Tuscan column, in honor of General Warren and his brave associates in arms. The property of the spot on which this monument stood was, by the donation of the Hon. James Russell, vested in the Lodge, and was ceded by them to the Bunker Hill Monument Association in 1825, on condition that some trace of their early patriotic effort should be preserved within the more appropriate and permanent monument which the Association were about to erect. This pledge was fully redeemed in 1845, by allowing the Lodge to place within the obelisk an exact copy in marble of the original monument and of the inscriptions upon it.

At the celebration of the anniversary of the battle, in 1850, three-quarters of a century after the great event, it occurred to a generous and patriotic citizen present, — whose heart and hand were ever open to the calls of public spirit or benevolence, — the late Thomas Handasyd Perkins, that the time had come, when the duty of erecting some permanent memorial of General Warren ought no longer to be neglected, and a contribution of one thousand dollars was liberally offered by him for this purpose. This offer, contained in a letter to the late lamented Dr. John C. Warren, was referred to a committee of the Directors of the Bunker Hill Monument Association; by whom, after due consideration, a marble statue, to be executed by some American artist, was

recommended as the most suitable form of the memorial. This recommendation was adopted by the Directors, was approved by Colonel Perkins, and has been carried into effect by his generous subscription and the contributions of other liberal benefactors. The work was confided, in conformity with the expressed wish of Colonel Perkins, to Mr. Henry Dexter, of Cambridgeport, a meritorious, self-taught American artist, who, in its execution, has united the sympathetic ardor of the patriot with the conscientious zeal of the sculptor. He has adopted the original portrait of Warren, by Copley, as the basis of his likeness, and has no doubt attained as perfect a resemblance of the youthful hero, as it is now in the power of the art to produce. In his presence, and that of his work, it would be alike superfluous and indelicate to enlarge upon its merits. There it stands, let it speak for itself. I perform the last pleasing and honorable duty of the committee for procuring the statue, in now transferring it to your official possession, and placing it, through you, in the permanent custody of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

The performance of this pleasing and honorable duty is not unattended with sadness. In the interval of seven years, which have elapsed since the work was proposed, its first and greatest benefactor has passed away, and with him the other earliest and largest contributors to the statue, our late respected

and liberal fellow-citizens, John Welles and Samuel Appleton, and the two noble brother patrons of every public-spirited and philanthropic undertaking, Amos and Abbott Lawrence. One half of the cost of the statue was defrayed by these five departed benefactors,—the residue is the more recent donation of living contributors. The pedestal of beautiful American *verde antique* is the contribution of the family of the late Dr. Warren. For whatever of interest there is in this occasion—for whatever of satisfaction we enjoy, in seeing the first beloved and youthful victim in the cause of American liberty restored to us in enduring marble, we are indebted, in the first place, to the large-hearted, warm-hearted men whose names I have repeated. They have all passed away; and with them has also passed away another honored associate, the friend of nearly half a century, who would have enjoyed a silent but intense gratification in this day's proceedings—the late lamented Dr. John C. Warren, the nephew of General Joseph Warren, whose warm and active interest in the commemoration of the 17th of June, 1775, transcending the limits of name and kindred, led him to consecrate the strenuous exertions of more than thirty years, not merely to the erection of the monument, but to the illustration of all the memories that cluster around Bunker Hill. And may it be permitted to me, sir, as the only survivor of the first committee

appointed to procure subscriptions in 1825, and of the executive committee clothed with the full powers of the directors, in the construction of the work, to state, that among all the zealous, persevering and judicious friends of the Bunker Hill Monument, there was none who from first to last contributed more effectively to its successful prosecution and final completion than Dr. John C. Warren.

Nor let it be thought, sir, that in erecting the statue of General Joseph Warren and bestowing the honors of this day exclusively upon him, we forget the services of the great men of whatever rank, who partook, with like courage and patriotic devotion, the perils of the ever memorable 17th of June, 1775, whether with him they gave their lives to the country, or survived for other fields of danger and other calls of duty. To honor, without attempting to enumerate or compare their names,—to mark to the latest generation the spot where they stood side by side through the live-long hours of that anxious, toilsome night and that tremendous day, and braved in their most terrible form, and most of them for the first time, the perils of the battle,—is the object of the time-defying work which crowns the hill on which we stand. It commemorates no individual man or State. It stands indeed on the soil of Massachusetts, where the battle was fought; but there it stands equally for Connecticut, New Hampshire and Rhode

Island, and the younger sisters of the New England family, Vermont and Maine, whose troops shared with ours the dangers and honors of the day. It stands for Prescott and Warren, but not less for Putnam, and Stark, and Green. No name adorns the shaft; but ages hence, though our alphabets may become as obscure as those which cover the monuments of Nineveh and Babylon, its uninscribed surface, (on which monarchs might be proud to engrave their titles), will perpetuate the memory of the 17th of June. It is the monument of the day, of the event, of the battle of Bunker Hill; of all the brave men who shared its perils,—alike of Prescott and Putnam and Warren,—the chiefs of the day, and the colored man, Salem, who is reported to have shot the gallant Pitcairn as he mounted the parapet. Cold as the clods on which it rests, still as the silent heavens to which it soars, it is yet vocal, eloquent, in their undivided praise. Till the ponderous and well-compacted blocks of granite, which no force but that of an earthquake will heave from their bearings, shall fall asunder, it will stand to the most distant posterity a grand impartial illustration—nature's own massive lithography—of the noble page, second to no other in the annals of America, on which History shall write down the names and the deeds of the 17th of June, 1775.

But while the obelisk, unappropriated to any indi-

vidual name, however brilliant, forgetful of no individual merit however humble, towers in serene simplicity, the one impartial monument of the day,—it seemed proper to the munificent proposer of the work we now inaugurate, and to his liberal associates in the undertaking, that a beginning should at length be made of a separate commemoration of those, who rendered especial service in an action which gave a character to the whole succeeding contest; a battle in which the loss of the enemy exceeded two-fold that of Saratoga, Monmouth, or Yorktown, or of any other conflict in the war; and which, disguising a disastrous defeat with the name of victory, was, in the language of General Burgoyne, who witnessed the engagement, “the loss of the British Empire in America.” No one, I am persuaded, will think it unjust that the first statue has been erected to Warren; no one but must desire that the example thus set should be followed by those of Prescott, of Putnam, of Gardner, of McClary, and of whomsoever else a grateful posterity may deem worthy to be associated with them in these posthumous honors. I need not tell you, sir, that it has long been in contemplation to erect a permanent lodge on some portion of these consecrated grounds, which shall afford an appropriate place of deposit for the archives of the Association, and for the relics and memorials of the battle, and there it is probable, if this design is executed,

that the statue which we this day inaugurate, will be definitively set up, to be surrounded, let us hope, with the busts and statues of many others of the brave men who stood or fell in the cause of the country on that momentous day.

In these ways and by these works — by the majestic structure which points its uninscribed shaft to the skies, and by the monumental statues which we dedicate to individual merit, a grateful posterity will seek to honor those to whose wise and brave counsels, to whose toils and whose blood, we are indebted, under Providence, for this rich heritage of public and private prosperity. Of these, — in this part of the Union, — there is no name to stand before Warren's. Prudent, resolute, fearless, not yet thirty-five years of age, he was in reality, as President of the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts, and Chairman of the Committee of Safety, the efficient head of the patriot cause in New England. In addition to these important offices, three days before the battle of the 17th of June, he was chosen Major General of the Massachusetts troops. He was himself opposed to the occupation of Bunker Hill, but that measure having been resolved upon by the council of war, Warren determined to support it with his presence, and if need should be, his blood. Mr. Gerry, his associate in the Committee of Safety, in conference with him on the 16th, strongly dissuaded his joining the de-

tachment, which had been ordered on this eventful errand. "It will be madness," said he, "to expose yourself, where destruction will be all but inevitable." "I am aware of this," said Warren, "but I live within the sound of the cannon: how could I hear their roaring in such a cause and not be there?" Again Mr. Gerry remonstrated, and concluded with saying, "As surely as you go to the hill, you will be slain." Warren's reply was —

"Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori."

It is sweet and becoming to die for the country.

That day, the 16th, he passed at Watertown, the seat of the Provincial Congress, remaining there the greater part of the night, in the discharge of the public business. At five o'clock on the morning of the 17th he rode to Cambridge, and suffering severely from headache, threw himself on the bed for a little repose — the last he ever took on earth. When the intelligence reached Cambridge that the enemy was in motion, it was communicated to him by General Ward. He rose from his bed, — declared that he was well, — mounted his horse, and rode to Charlestown. Just elected a Major-General, he repaired to the field as a volunteer, — refused the command which was tendered him by Putnam and Prescott, — inquired where the attack would be most formidable, and placed himself there, — among the foremost in the

conflict, among the last in the lingering retreat; till he was struck with a bullet in the head, and fell to rise no more. The next morning the body was found by Dr. Jeffries and General Winslow, who visited the field, and who saw the spot where it was buried. The following spring, after the departure of the Royal forces, the honored remains, identified by sure indications, were re-interred with appropriate funeral ceremonies in Boston. The pall was borne by General Ward and other distinguished associates in arms, and the opening words of Morton, the Eulogist,—“Illustrious Relics! what tidings from the Grave?”—produced a thrill in the audience, which clung, through life, to the memory of those who heard it. In the official account of the battle, prepared a short time afterwards, at the instance of the Committee of Safety, Major General Joseph Warren is named first among the dead, as “a man whose memory will be endeared to his countrymen, and to the worthy in every part and age of the world, so long as virtue and valor shall be esteemed among mankind.”

Eighty-two years have passed away since these prophetic words were uttered, and we now behold a pledge of their fulfilment, in this great assembly gathered to do honor to his name, and in the attendance of so many of the most distinguished of our community and of the land. We are deprived, in-

deed, by a cause which demands all our sympathy, of the desired presence of the illustrious Chief, the Lieutenant General of the armies of the United States, whose own blood has not been spared in the service of the country, who has fought her battles victoriously in every climate, from the Canadian frontier to the tropics, and who, more favored of Providence, has lived to an honored age, to enter into that reward of gratitude and veneration, which it was given to Warren to deserve but not to enjoy. We are honored with the presence of the chief magistrates of several sister States, although suddenly deprived, to our great regret for the event and its cause, of the attendance of the chief magistrate of the Empire State of New York, worthy representative of a noble Massachusetts sire, Governor of a State whose population equals that of the whole United Colonies on the day when Warren fell; of others who have served the Republic in posts of honor and usefulness, in different parts of our common country; of these patriotic military corps, and civic and literary and benevolent fraternities; in a word, of this vast multitude of every age and either sex, assembled to pay homage to the marble presentment of the youthful hero; eager to crown with this earthly immortality of fame the first great martyr in the cause of American Independence.

Nor is it the least of the satisfactions with which

we pay these honors to the memory of Warren, and celebrate the anniversary of his sacrifice, that we do it with no feelings of unkindness toward the land of our Fathers. Time has long since poured its healing balm into the wounds of the Revolution, and the ancient ties of common language and kindred blood have resumed their force. Reason and Humanity alike forbid that the fierce collisions which unavoidably attend the disruption and reorganization of States should open perennial fountains of national bitterness. When the excitements of the struggle are past, the great movements of public policy should be as calm and passionless as the march of the planets through the sky. While we pay due honors to the illustrious men who led the armies of the Revolution, we rejoice to believe and to know, that the great separation which they effected has been productive of equal benefits to both countries, and that the enlightened English Statesmen of the present day, like the Burkes and Chathams of Revolutionary period, acknowledge the soundness of the principles for which our Fathers flew to arms, and are everywhere extending their application throughout the colonial empire of Great Britain. Henceforth let our only contest with the father-land be a generous emulation in the arts of peace. While I speak, the public vessels of the two countries are bound on a joint errand to the mid ocean, not to stain its waters with fraternal blood, but

to knit the two continents together by those mysterious bonds by which modern science and art, outstripping the laggard hours, annihilating the width of oceans, and flashing like thought through their rayless depths, is bringing the whole civilized world into the magic circle of instantaneous communication.

But, after all, the obelisks we erect and the statues we set up are but expressive symbols. The proudest monuments to the memory of our fathers are not those which are carved by the skilful artist from blocks of marble, or reared by the architect in majestic piles of granite. These, indeed, have their value and their interest. They mark for the latest posterity the scene of some momentous conflict; they redeem from the power of time and decay, the features of some noble countenance and the proportions of some manly form, causing the poor dust to start into life again from the molten bronze or the quarried marble. But these are not the rewards for which Warren and his associates braved death; not the monuments which will best perpetuate their fame. The principles of free government for which they laid down their lives; the national independence which, by united counsels and painful sacrifices, they achieved on hard fought fields; this great family of States which, with prophetic foresight, they bound together in a fraternal confederacy; this admirable adjustment of local and federal government

—the most exquisite contrivance of political wisdom which the world has seen,—these shall be their enduring monument. Nor less eloquent in their praise shall be the material prosperity which has resulted from their wise and patriotic measures. The world-surrounding ocean whitened with the sails of American commerce, which, before the Revolution, was hemmed in by the narrow limits of colonial restriction; the hundreds of cities that line the coast and crown the banks of noble rivers, and which have started from the soil since the establishment of independence; the vast wilderness, whose primeval forests are yearly bowing to the settler's axe, affording a home to the redundance of our own population and the hungry millions of Europe; those boundless prairies over which the living wave of population is pouring like a rushing tide, bringing with it to the utmost verge of settlement the last results of civilization, railroads following the line of the recent Indian trail, electric telegraphs to convey intelligence where the mail-coach was a thing of yesterday, great steamers on rivers and lakes traversed within a generation by the bark canoe,—these proclaim, in language more expressive than inscriptions on monumental granite,—in forms more significant than the sculptured marble,—the worth and the memory of the great and good men who sowed in weakness the harvest which we raise in power, who in the doubtful

elements of national greatness, which opened upon them in a visionary future, beheld the germs of this palmy growth, of this imperial abundance, as the sculptor beholds in advance the muscular limbs, the glowing features, the triumphant expression of his marble hero, in the heart of the shapeless block.

Finally, my friends, let the recollections of a common danger and a common glory, which the day and the spot awaken, bring with them the strengthened love of a common country. The patriotism of our fathers, and especially of the illustrious man whom we commemorate, was of the most comprehensive cast. In a letter of the 21st of November, 1774, addressed to Josiah Quincy, another early-lost devoted champion of American liberty, General Warren declares that "it is the united voice of America to preserve their freedom or lose their lives in defence of it. I am convinced that the true spirit of liberty was never so universally diffused through all ranks and orders of the people in any country on the face of the earth, as it now is through all North America."

On the day on which Warren fell, Washington was commissioned as "Commander-in-Chief of all the continental forces raised or to be raised in defence of American Liberty." Massachusetts and Connecticut had their armies in the field, commanded by their favorite generals; but John Adams took the lead in promoting the nomination of a general from that part

of the Union, where there was as yet no force embodied, eager to give a striking proof that no local feeling swayed New England, by entrusting the command of her army,—for such it was,—to a leader from the banks of the distant Potomac, whom he already designated as the “Beloved Washington.” The melancholy tidings of the death of Warren were received with poignant grief throughout the country, and it may be doubted whether the most brilliant success on Bunker Hill could have done as much to bind the colonies together as the noble, though in its immediate results unavailing, resistance; the profuse, though at the time unprofitable, outpouring of human blood. A great revolution must be inaugurated with a great sacrifice, and all the loftier passions are ennobled by the purification of sorrow; nor is it certain that Warren, had he assumed the command, and driven the enemy back to his boats, would have done as much to kindle a chastised and resolute enthusiasm throughout the country, and unite the colonies in the impending struggle, as when he shouldered his musket and fell in the ranks.

And, oh! my friends, let the lesson of fraternal affection which he taught us in his death be repeated in the persuasive silence of those stony lips. In his own heart-stirring language, let “the voice of our fathers’ blood cry to us from the ground”; and upon this sacred day, and on this immortal hill, let it pro-

claim a truce to sectional alienation and party strife, as the medieval church proclaimed the "Truce of God." Wherever else the elements of discord may rage, let the billows sink down and the storm be hushed, like yonder placid waves, at the foot of Bunker Hill. Here let the kindly feelings that animated our fathers revive in the bosoms of their sons, assured that — should "malice domestic or foreign levy" invade us — if living champions should fail, that monumental cheek would burn with the glow of patriotism, that marble sword would leap from its scabbard, and the heaving sods of Bunker Hill give up their sheeted regiments, to the defence of the Union!

ADDRESS OF RECEPTION

BY

HON. G. WASHINGTON WARREN,

President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

INTRODUCTION BY THE GRAND MARSHAL.

Col. Aspinwall said :

IF it were put to a general vote to fix on the appellation most suitable for him who should answer the address which we have just heard, the universal sentiment would be in favor of one who bears the united names of Washington and Warren; and I have now the honor to introduce to you for that purpose George Washington Warren, Esq., President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, under whose auspices the arrangements for this great celebration have been made.

ADDRESS OF RECEPTION.

MR. EVERETT, —

It most becomes me, in following you, Sir, and in this distinguished presence, to respond, in the briefest manner possible, to the suggestions you have so eloquently made, in the formal delivery to me, as President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, of this valued treasure of art and historic interest. We accept it gratefully, Sir, and here give our sacred pledge for ourselves and our successors, that it shall ever be cherished with reverential regard. BUNKER HILL herself—crowded as she now is with people from every part of that nation to which her glory equally belongs—is proud to welcome back, as it were, to her soil that manly and heroic form which, eighty-two years ago to-day, was seen to mingle in the thickest of the combat, was among the last to follow in the retreat, and was struck down in death on yonder spot, while lingering there as if loth to leave the place ever after to be identified with his name.

While it was the good fortune of many of the fathers of the Revolution to live for years after that

period in the service of the country they had helped to make free, and to share in her new glories, it was the peculiar lot of Warren to be among the first to die in her cause. On entering upon the vigor of manhood, being in a high social position, and living upon the most intimate terms with the Governor and magistrates of the Province, and also with the officers of the British army, — who were sent here to enforce submission to laws now universally conceded to be wrong, but then pertinaciously insisted upon, — he had to make his election between a bare acquiescence in them, which would have been accepted, or an open opposition, and a consequent separation from many chivalrous friends. True to the instincts of his native land, and true even to the inbred principles of freedom transmitted from his British ancestors, he chose the American side.

He soon grew in popular favor, and passed rapidly into distinction. He was a close friend and adviser with Samuel Adams. He was successor to John Hancock as President of the Provincial Congress, when the latter resigned that place to go to the Continental Congress. At the same time being Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety, in this united capacity he may, in fact, be regarded as being to all intents and purposes an illustrious predecessor of Your Excellency, (Governor Gardner) as Governor of the then incipient Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Thus Joseph Warren was not only the foremost man in this most portentous movement, but he had not a little of that power which no man living knows better than you, Sir, (Mr. Everett) how to wield, and to wield most effectively for the grandest purposes—the power of an orator. He knew how to move the heart of the people; and he knew also how to speak unwelcome truths to the face of those in high authority, who had presented themselves to overawe him. By the moral courage which he exhibited, he proved himself to be worthy of the post of Major General, with which title his name has been, down to this day, most commonly connected. And in this enduring and life-like statue before us we see him as he may well be supposed to have been at the very moment he had in his mind determined to accept this accumulated honor. We behold him meditating upon the wrongs inflicted upon his native land; we know by that expressive gesture that he is kindling with those heaven-born aspirations under which he acted; he holds in his right hand the sword, which he resolves to gird about him, with which he is about to learn the—to him—new art of war, and which he vows never to relinquish in life, until his country's cause shall triumph.

You have, Sir, most aptly alluded to the fact, that the order to fortify this hill was given against his advice; he entertained the opinion that the attempt

would not succeed. But notwithstanding he was overruled by the body of which he was Chairman, he gave to the execution of their decision his heart and soul, aye, even his life! A glorious example! a type of many patriots who have imitated him in different periods of our country's history; of noble men, who, when the exigency of the time required, have sunk their conflicting opinions, their various political principles and jealousies, and acted together for the common good. To go no farther back than to our late war with Mexico, so ably and successfully conducted by him, our chief promised guest, — whose absence and its lamented cause, we now most sincerely deplore, but in relation to whom, we may now, in his absence, with perfect propriety, speak out our mind, and say, that he is unquestionably the greatest General of the age—at that critical time, eminent men and sons of eminent men, forgetting their differences and the grounds of them, rallied and fought bravely side by side. So may it ever be with our own America! In her every peril, in every period of imminent difficulty and danger, may her true hearted sons from every section of her vast extended domain, stand together as one man to defend her honor, and to maintain the entire integrity of our glorious confederated Union!

For the present reception of this statue, we have provided an unpretending temporary building. And you, Sir, have alluded to the plan, for many years

determined upon, and postponed only for the want of means, of providing a permanent granite structure, which shall be so designed and placed as to be in perfect harmony with the Monument, and which shall at the same time serve the purposes for which it may be required. Our Monument—which the Association holds in trust for the benefit of the whole country—is visited and ascended even by tens of thousands annually. In the still, cold days of winter, when from its summit in the clear, translucent atmosphere, free from exhalations, the farthest reach of prospect is gained, as well as in the hot summer's day, when in those upper currents the air whistles through those openings most luxuriously, while every thing is dry and parched here below,—the patriotic pilgrim from our own or foreign lands, at whatever season of the year he may come, is glad at least for once in his life to enjoy the unsurpassed view from that elevated position. A suitable place of shelter is therefore demanded for visitors, both before and after the somewhat toilsome ascent.

Besides, an early pledge of the Association remains to be fulfilled; it is the first one given, and I believe, Sir, under your own hand as the first Secretary, that of depositing in the archives of the Association the original subscription books for the erection of their Monument, which was built almost entirely by private effort. All these books, with other original papers,

many of them of great interest, are in my possession, waiting for this final disposition of them. When this shall be done it may not unfrequently happen, and at many distant periods from this, that some exploring visitor will leap with joy and pride at the sudden discovery of the genuine autograph of his own ancestor, who had helped to build this mighty work.

In providing for these ends, the Association may also provide for a statue room, as you have suggested, Sir, somewhat larger than the one before us. And while the exposition of any statue standing upon these grounds in open contrast with the simple majesty of the Monument would neither be agreeable nor proper, there can be no well-founded objection to placing within a keeper's lodge, properly constructed and adapted to the legitimate uses connected with it, this statue and other appropriate works of art, calculated to deepen the impression of all the hallowed and lofty associations of the place. As in the contemplation of some one of the grand cathedrals of the old world — in the building of which by men's hands centuries were employed — the display upon one of its lofty outer walls of a painting illustrating some touching scene in Scripture, though even by a Raphael or a Rubens, would be offensive from a too violent contrast and disproportion, and yet the same picture hung within the same cathedral, in one of its chapels and under one of the many arches which greet

the eye in the interior would not only be deemed to be well placed, but its effect would be heightened in that very position, and would tend to enchant the beholder and to draw him, at every enraptured gaze, nearer and nearer to his God.

In a convenient room in such a building, then, which the Association have already determined to erect, at least two other statues should at no remote intervals be placed. One should be of the gallant, the intrepid, the cool and resolute COLONEL PRESCOTT, the duly appointed commander of the expedition, to whom the great military merit in the conduct of the day we commemorate is now by common consent conceded, and whose name is in our own time rendered illustrious by a distinguished descendant, in quite another department of fame; and the other statue should be that of the bold and brave GENERAL PUTNAM, who was for a long time after the battle of Bunker Hill, the companion in arms and friend of WASHINGTON; *then*, and *here*, like Warren, a noble volunteer, active and efficient at every point, thinking only where he could do most service, utterly regardless, at such a moment, of the place due to his military rank; not caring at such a time, not he, indeed, even though a Colonel were commander. Busts or paintings of other heroes of that day should be also obtained, and thus the culture of the highest art, in this direction, will administer to the most patriotic

commemoration of men and deeds most worthy to be commemorated.

The Bunker Hill Monument Association is a permanent body. One of its objects is, by an occasional observance of this anniversary, to recall from time to time the public attention to those principles and deeds, and that cordial co-operation of our fathers which gave us the privileges we enjoy. In this design we have to aid us the Society of the Cincinnati, the Historical Society, the Charitable Mechanic Association, the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and last, but most of all, our beloved Alma Mater, HARVARD COLLEGE, the mother of the hero of this celebration, and of many who have gone before and after him; all these have the same great object to carry out, each in its peculiar way; the promotion of the greatest possible attachment of us all to our civil and religious institutions.

This peculiar indulgence of our own, in ancient reminiscences, is certainly no just occasion of offence to other nations, and least of all to our mother country, from whom this characteristic has been transmitted to us. It is with nations as with individuals; those who exhibit the highest self-respect, and a just pride of character founded upon past glorious antecedents, especially if coupled with a generous spirit of emulation, will for that very trait elicit the greatest respect from others. An intense national sentiment,

springing from the common glory of our past, and looking forward to a common enjoyment of the future, is in itself a bond of union, and an incentive to great national progress. Let the name of BUNKER HILL be ever a watch-word throughout the Union, to arouse, when need be, the patriotism of the country ; so that every citizen throughout our wide-spread land may always be ready to reaffirm his allegiance to that happy formula of the good citizen's creed, first promulgated by DANIEL WEBSTER, in his immortal address, at the laying of the corner-stone of yonder monument—"OUR COUNTRY, OUR WHOLE COUNTRY, AND NOTHING BUT OUR COUNTRY." And as it was said in former time,

"While stands the Coliseum, Rome shall stand,"

so let it be the fervent prayer and faith of us all, that as long as this, we hope, imperishable Obelisk shall point its grey cap-stone to the centre of the blue etherial arch above us, so long may the blended galaxy of the stars—still increasing in number and brilliancy—of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA shed its untarnished lustre among the nations of the world.



MASONIC ADDRESS

BY

COLONEL JOHN T. HEARD,

Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts.

INTRODUCTION.

The Masonic Ceremonies of inaugurating the Statue were now performed. They were introduced as follows :

PRESIDENT WARREN. Most Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts :

You have been invited here, from your connection, and that of your fraternity, with the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and with the illustrious man whom we have assembled to honor, to perform the Masonic ceremonies of inauguration. Thanking you, sir, and your fraternity, for the noble manner in which you have responded to the call, by the full attendance of the brethren of the Order, I have now to request that you will perform, as far as the limited time will permit, those services, according to Masonic usage.

MR. HEARD'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT, —

The invitation which you so courteously extended to the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, and through that body to the Masonic Fraternity under its jurisdiction, to assist in the inauguration of this Statue, has been most cordially accepted. The large number of Brethren here assembled, manifests the deep interest they feel in the occasion. With pride and pleasure they unite with their fellow-citizens in honoring the memory of the soldier and patriot, and no other portion of this assembly acknowledges with livelier emotion and gratitude his gallantry and self-sacrificing devotion to his country. But another consideration has influenced us to join in the impressive ceremonies of this day: General Warren was a Brother Mason—an active, zealous, honored member of our Order.

He was admitted to membership in 1761, — when only about twenty-one years of age,—in St. Andrew's Lodge in Boston. Over this Lodge he was elected Master in 1769; and during that year,

so highly were his efforts to promote the efficiency and honor of our institution appreciated, he was promoted to the station of Provincial Grand Master, by the Grand Master of Scotland—the Right Hon. George, the Earl of Dalhousie. This office he filled to the time of his death, with great benefit to the Craft and honor to himself. The punctuality and zeal with which he discharged its various and responsible duties are evinced by the fact, that he presided at thirty-seven out of the forty communications of his Grand Lodge, held while he was Grand Master. It is worthy of remark that two of the three communications from which he was absent, were held in June and September, in 1774, when, in the language of the record, he was “engaged in consequential Public Business.” At this important period, the distinguished Paul Revere was his Senior Warden, and Colonel Joseph Webb, an officer of the revolutionary war, his Junior Warden, both of whom were afterwards Grand Masters. Thus were these eminent men united together by fraternal relations peculiar to our society, and co-operating, in elevated and important positions, in the great movement which resulted in the national independence of our country.

The last communication of the Grand Lodge at which General Warren presided, was held in the Green Dragon Tavern, in Boston, on Friday, March

3d, 1775. The business of the meeting having been concluded, the Lodge "was closed to the first Friday in June." This communication did not take place. The battle of Lexington, and the seige of Boston, interrupted the peaceful gatherings of the Brethren, and they were for a time suspended. The learned biographer, (Chas. W. Moore,) of the Masonic life of Warren, to whom I am indebted for some of the facts which I have stated, informs us that at the bottom of the page on which the proceedings of the March communication are recorded, there is this entry:—

Memo. 19th April, 1775, Hostilities commenced between the Troops of Great Britain and America, in Lexington Battle. In consequence of which the Town was Blockaded, and no Lodge held until December, 1776.

On the morning of the 17th June, 1775, eighty-two years ago, our Grand Master engaged in the conflict that has rendered this spot memorable. Regardless of personal danger, and anxious for his country's honor, he plunged into the thickest of the fight, and by his encouraging example, stimulated his countrymen to those deeds of valor, of which every American is justly proud. But it was not his privilege to survive the contest—he fell, one of the first martyrs in that struggle, the blessed fruits of which it is our happiness to enjoy. His death cast a deep gloom over the community; and by none

was it more keenly lamented than by the Fraternity. To them he had been attached by ties, personal and official, for many years; they knew him intimately; they loved and honored him; and it was natural, therefore, that the sudden and violent termination of his life, should have been felt by them as an irreparable loss.

The Masonic Fraternity have always been among the foremost in rendering honor to the memory of the brave and devoted men who sacrificed their lives on this field in the noble cause of American freedom.

After the evacuation of Boston by the enemy, March 17, 1776, the first care of the Brethren was the preservation of the remains of their esteemed chief. The body having been identified, it was conveyed to Boston and deposited in the Granary Burial-ground. On the occasion, impressive funeral services were performed in King's Chapel, and a eulogy was delivered by R. W. Brother, Hon. Perez Morton, afterwards Solicitor General of the State.

To King Solomon's Lodge, of Charlestown, belongs the honor of erecting the first Monument to the memory of Warren. A lot of land, on this hill, having been generously given for the purpose by Hon. James Russell, the Lodge raised upon it, in 1794, a Tuscan Pillar, eighteen feet in height, the pedestal of which was "eight feet high, eight feet

square, and fenced round to protect it from injury." The pillar was surmounted with a gilt urn, bearing the initials and age of the deceased, enclosed in the square and compasses. On the pedestal was an inscription, "In memory of Major General Joseph Warren, and his associates," who were here slain. This structure was dedicated in December, 1794, when an address was pronounced by the Master of the Lodge, Brother John Soley, Jr., who in 1826, was Grand Master of Massachusetts.

On the eighth of March, 1825, King Solomon's Lodge presented the Monument, with the land upon which it stood, to the Bunker Hill Monument Association. Under the auspices of that body the Pillar was removed, and in its place the granite Obelisk before us was erected. The corner-stone of the "Bunker Hill Monument" was laid with Masonic ceremonies on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. They were conducted by M. W. John Abbott, assisted by our illustrious Br. Lafayette, and in the presence of Daniel Webster, who was President of the Association, of members of the national and state governments, the military, and a vast concourse of people. Thousands of our Brethren joined in the procession and performances of the day.

The completion of this Monument, in 1843, afforded another opportunity to the members of our Order to unite with their fellow-citizens in cele-

brating the noble deeds of the soldiers and patriots of the revolution.

Again, on the 24th of June, 1845, on the occasion of depositing "an exact model" of the original monument, within the Obelisk, the Fraternity assembled in great numbers. This monument was provided through the liberality of King Solomon's Lodge; and under its direction and patronage the ceremonies of inauguration were conducted. The interest of the celebration was increased by the presence and eloquence of the venerable R. W. Br. John Soley, Esq., who a half century before, delivered the address at the dedication of the original structure.

And again, at this time, Mr. President, is our ancient and honorable institution summoned to aid in placing here another testimonial to departed greatness. This Statue, which so faithfully preserves the features, form and expression of the renowned person it represents, we shall now proceed to dedicate in accordance with ancient Masonic usage; and may it long endure to remind American citizens of the virtues of him who poured out his life's blood in contending for the great principles upon which our institutions of government are founded.

ADDRESSES

BY

HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. GARDNER,

“ “ GOV. DYER of R. I.,

“ “ GOV. HOLLEY of Conn.,

HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

Introducing Senator Mason.

“ JAMES M. MASON of Virginia,

“ ROBERT C. WINTHROP,

Introducing Hon. J. P. Kennedy.

“ JOHN P. KENNEDY of Maryland,

HIS EXCELLENCY GOV. KING of New York.

BY THE PRESIDENT.

Ladies and Gentlemen:

In the concluding part of these solemn and interesting exercises in commemoration of him who died for his country, so near the spot where we are, opportunity can only be given for a few distinguished gentlemen to address you, some of whom will now, for the first time, speak upon Bunker Hill. The Governor of the Commonwealth will have the pleasure of introducing the Governors of two sister States. It is a matter of general regret that Gov. John A. King, of New York, who was with us this morning, and who would have addressed you, was obliged to leave the procession, upon an emergency demanding his immediate presence at the metropolis of the Empire State.

I will ask the audience to give their attention for a moment to a gentleman who stands in very near official relation to him whom we now commemorate; inasmuch as Gen. Warren, about the time of his death, exercised the civil and military authority of the popular party which eventually established the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. There is another singular incident in this connection, and that is, that Gen. Warren was a young man, and arrived at the highest distinction at an early period of life; and I shall now have the happiness to present to the audience His Excellency Governor Gardner, who, if I mistake not, has arrived at that dignity at an earlier age than any of his predecessors.

GOV. GARDNER'S ADDRESS.

MR. PRESIDENT — LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, —

Every friend of American nationality, of democratic self-government, and of republican freedom, rejoices to approach this sacred spot, and to do homage to the memory of those illustrious patriots who perilled all, even life itself, for the establishment of that liberty which is alike our boast and our safety, and in laying the foundations of that political structure, which has already become powerful and illustrious.

If Greece has her Thermopylæ, and Rome her Zama — if France can boast of Orleans, and England of Runnymede — so we, with patriotic loyalty, hail Bunker's Hill as the first decisive battle field of American liberties.

Unlike Themistocles or Scipio, the hero of the battle we this day celebrate, whose name shall endure when yonder granite shaft has crumbled and perished, died not in exile or in disgrace, but was privileged to seal his sincerity and his devotion to

her cause, by offering up life itself on this hill-side, where her destiny was settled.

And, to-day, this mighty multitude has assembled, women and men, the statesman, the soldier, the orator, the citizen, those placed in authority, these various benevolent and fraternal associations, all, the old, the young, of every calling and every station, to aid, by their presence and their sympathy, in doing honor to the patriot and the martyr, by dedicating the statue of Gen. Joseph Warren.

There let it remain in its simple majesty, while the human heart beats responsive to patriotic impulses—there let it exist, with its hallowed reminiscences, while the future needs the lesson of the past, and the history of an united confederacy, at the story of Bunker's Hill, is not closed in the blood of anarchy or the disgrace of fratricidal war.

Without occupying your time, sir, I am proud to be able to introduce to this audience the Chief Magistrate of one of our New England States. The duty which devolves upon me is an agreeable and pleasant one; and it gives me great pleasure to announce His Excellency Gov. ELISHA DYER, of the State of Rhode Island.

ADDRESS OF GOV. DYER.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY,—

We have come here to-day, sir, not only as citizens of Rhode Island, but as citizens of our glorious Republic, to pay our homage to the Statue of the lamented and illustrious Warren, a man whose deeds of noble daring have made him an associate in memory's strongest recollection of those who lived and died in the eventful period of our nation's birth. Massachusetts may claim him as her own, but I protest against the claim, and place his name high upon the record of our country's noblest sons. Rhode Island, too, may protest against it; for in sailing down the waters of our beautiful Narragansett we can show you Gaspee Point, where the armed British schooner of that name grounded in giving chase to a sloop bound from New York to Providence, on the 9th of June, 1772. On that same evening, eight boats, filled with those whose souls were bursting with liberty, surrounded the messenger of tyranny, and, after taking out her crew, offered up this first burning sacrifice on the

altar of our country's independence, and the blood that flowed from the British officer wounded on that occasion was the first shed in our Revolutionary struggle. And think you, sir, that there were no sympathetic pulsations in the breast of the lamented Warren? Were they not proclaimed on the 17th of June, 1775? Sir, we knew we had his sympathy; we knew we had his exultations; and may we not ask for our inheritance in the whole-souled man who felt them?

But, may it please your Excellency, my object in rising was simply to respond here, when the roll of states should be called, on this soul-stirring occasion. And having done that, I give way to those who can better honor the day and the ceremonies in which we participate.

Gov. GARDNER. — Mr. President, I shall complete my duty in introducing to you Gov. ALEXANDER H. HOLLEY, of the sister State of Connecticut.

GOV. HOLLEY'S SPEECH.

YOUR EXCELLENCY, MR. PRESIDENT, AND FELLOW-CITIZENS, —

Your time has already been so profitably and so agreeably occupied, and so many hours of the day have been consumed, that I shall not be justified in detaining you but for a single moment.

I desire only, on the part of my own State of Connecticut, whose representative I have the honor to be on this occasion, to tender to the gentlemen of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to the municipal authorities of the city of Charlestown, and to the General Assembly of your State, my thanks and the acknowledgments of my State, for the cordial invitation which you have extended to her to be present on this occasion.

The heart of Connecticut beats in unison with that of Massachusetts on the occasion of the inauguration of this Statue, as it did on the 17th of June, 1775, at the inauguration of the American Revolution. Connecticut responds cordially to every sentiment of respect and veneration which has been uttered on this occasion in commemoration of the

event which it is designed to perpetuate, and in commemoration of the names of those whose blood has crimsoned the soil upon which you tread. God grant that Massachusetts, that New England, that this entire Union shall forever find wills as stout, and hearts as warm and patriotic in defence of all our just rights, till the latest generations.

PRESIDENT WARREN.—I have the pleasure of presenting to the audience one who bears a name endeared to those living upon this spot, and one who is himself endeared to us all. I present to you the Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, Vice President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

MR. WINTHROP'S ADDRESS,

Introducing Hon. John M. Mason.

I rise, fellow-citizens, at the call of the President of the Day, with no view of detaining you with any poor words of my own, but only to prepare the way for others of our distinguished guests, whose voices you are all impatient to hear.

I cannot proceed, however, to the precise duty which has been assigned me, without renewing the expression of a regret, which I well know pervades this whole vast multitude.

Assembled as we are to do fresh honor to the first great martyr of our Revolutionary struggle, we are not unmindful of the living heroes of our land. And I cannot forget that my first privilege was to have been to present to you, as the pre-eminent witness of this occasion, that veteran hero of our later history, whose just renown is second to that of no living captain of the world, and of whom we cannot but gratefully remember at this hour, that we owe it to the protecting providence of God, and not to any prudent reserve of his own, that he was not long ago himself the subject of a monument or a statue, instead of being spared to command the armies of our country in peace, and to lead them on to victory in war. Absent from the holiday festival, he has never been absent from the post of duty, or from the field of his country's glory.

Worthily succeeding to a title, which has never before been worn under the laws of the United States since Washington bore it down with him to his grave, his presence would have lent a distinction to this occasion which nothing else could entirely supply. Let us send him from Bunker Hill, — and let us charge our gallant Chief Marshal, who bears

the unmistakable badge of honorable service under him, with the communication of the message,—let us send him an assurance of our heartfelt sympathy in the domestic anxieties and sorrows which have kept him at home, and of our cordial wishes that his own health and strength may long be spared for the honor and defence of his native land.

And now, fellow-citizens, I turn from regrets for the absent to a brief word of welcome to the present.

We are accustomed to designate our own beloved commonwealth as *Old Massachusetts*, and I am one of the last of her sons, perhaps, who would be willing to forget how far back we may really date, in the history of this Western hemisphere. But we do not fail to remember that there is a State in our Union, which dates farther back than either the landing at Boston or at Salem, or even at Plymouth Rock, and to which we cheerfully concede the rightful distinction which belongs to an acknowledged priority of settlement.

We are accustomed, too, to speak of Massachusetts as having furnished men for her own service, and for the service of the whole country, of no inferior grade,—patriots and statesmen, orators and scholars, heroes and martyrs, of whom any people on earth might well be proud. There stands one of them, brought back this day to the scenes of his glorious death, by the magic finger of native art! And

others, equally worthy, will in due time be grouped around him.

But we would not forget that there is a State in our Union, which has given birth to *one*, with whom no American heart admits that there is any comparison; — a State of which it may be said, — as, indeed, it has been said, — that him, whom the whole country proudly, gratefully, affectionately calls its Father, she can claim as her Son; — the State which held the cradle, and which still holds the grave, of the peerless, transcendent WASHINGTON; — of that Washington, whose commission as Commander-in-Chief of the American Armies, — by one of those striking and beautiful coincidences which seem like the very footmarks of a special Providence along the whole course of our history, — was signed on the very day which we are now commemorating; — signed, not, indeed, within hearing or within sight of Bunker Hill, but signed, as an historical fact, with the roaring artillery of this raging conflict as its stern salute, with the blazing roofs of this devoted town as its awful illumination, and with the death of Warren creating at the instant the aching void in every New England breast, which nothing less than a Washington could fill.

The State to which I refer, and which was once entitled by the people of Boston, assembled in Faneuil Hall, “our noble, patriotic sister-colony,

Virginia," is represented here to-day by one of her distinguished senators in Congress,—a gentleman whom I have known personally in a sphere of common duty,—whose name is associated, in more than one generation, with eminent service in his native state and in the national councils, and whom I take pleasure in welcoming here, in your behalf, on this, his first visit to New England.

I present to you, fellow-citizens, the Honorable JAMES MURRAY MASON, a Senator of the United States from the Old Dominion.

SPEECH OF SENATOR MASON.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND GENTLEMEN OF THE BUNKER HILL ASSOCIATION,—

Honored by your gracious invitation to witness this grand and imposing spectacle, I had thought that I came here as a witness only. I had not thought that I should be called upon to become an actor in the scene. I am, for the first time, present at BUNKER HILL, and in the presence of the

descendants and successors of that gallant and devoted band who laid down their lives upon this soil, that we might live as freemen. They have left you, my countrymen, a heritage that has been unknown to the world since the most palmy days of Greece and Rome. They have left you the heritage of an immortal name; and more, they have left you the heritage of their example. Who were they? The country people, promiscuously assembled, hardly yet in disciplined ranks, with arms snatched in a hurry at home, to meet the veterans of England, under the best generals of the age,—colonists in arms against the parent state, to vindicate on English soil, the constitutional right of all who were British born,—resistance to tyranny.

And that gallant man, whom you in honoring honor yourselves,—that gallant man, who was the most distinguished victim upon that distinguished field,—could he have returned from it,—although he could not have said, as his Spartan predecessor at Thermopylæ did, “Go, stranger, and tell it at Lacædemon that we laid down our lives in obedience to the laws of Sparta,” because, at that day, my countrymen, we had no law; the empire of British rule had ended; the empire of American rule had not begun; there was no law but the fixed, indomitable purpose, the stern and iron will, and the ready hand,—although he could not have used the Spartan

language, he might have said to Massachusetts: "Tell it to your sons in Massachusetts, tell it to your sister colonies, and let it be handed down from generation to generation, that here upon Bunker Hill was laid the corner stone of American independence, and cemented with our blood."

My countrymen, you have been well and beautifully told by the justly distinguished gentleman who is the orator of the day, that at Bunker Hill, eighty-two years ago, when the Revolution was inaugurated, the rule of the British Empire ceased upon this continent. Other battles were fought, other sufferings were endured, privations that would be incredible to those who did not witness them, were sustained without a murmur, but the British rule upon this continent ended on this hill eighty-two years ago.

I have said, Mr. President, that if that great and gallant man could have returned from the battle field, and told Massachusetts to hand down the memory of that day from generation to generation, posterity would have found his request fulfilled. Four generations have passed by; we are here in the fifth now. I shall tell it in old Virginia, when I return to her hallowed land, that I found the spirit of Massachusetts as buoyant, as patriotic, as completely filled with the emotions that should govern patriotism, when I visited Bunker Hill, as it was

when that battle was fought. I am authorized to say so; or, why this most inspiring assemblage? why that interminable procession, of which I formed, by your kind invitation, a very humble part? why those streamers from every house and from every window? and why was all the beauty of your beautiful city there assembled, waving their handkerchiefs and streaming their banners of welcome to the commemorators of this great day? I shall feel myself authorized to say to the people of Virginia that the spirit of Bunker Hill yet remains at Bunker Hill.

And now, my countrymen, something was said by the very eloquent and honored gentleman who represents the State of Connecticut, in deprecation of that dishonored day which should witness this great confederation broken into fragments. I sympathize with him. I am here to-day to say to you, people of Massachusetts, that our government is a government whose only sanction is in the honor and in the good faith of the States of this Union, and to proclaim that so long as there are honor and good faith in the States, and in the people of the States, the Union will be perpetuated.

I invoke here on Bunker Hill, coming from my own honored State in the far South—I invoke you all, to require of those who represent you, that they administer the government as it was formed by our fathers, under the Constitution, and not otherwise. I

would ask the spirit of that patriot, who has departed from us — if he can look down again upon the earth which he once honored — to inspire you all with that feeling which would require that the government should be administered under the Constitution, in honor and in good faith.

Mr. President, I thank you again, and the Association of which you are the worthy head, for having given me the opportunity of witnessing this great spectacle on Bunker Hill, and enabling me to take back to my people, as I shall do, the assurance that the spirit of Bunker Hill yet lives in Massachusetts.

MR. WINTHROP'S ADDRESS,

Introducing Hon. John P. Kennedy.

I come before you once more, fellow-citizens, and with renewed gratification, to announce the presence of an accomplished gentleman, whose name is associated with the most enviable services and successes, both in the republic of letters and that of laws,—and who represents here to-day a sister State, whose history is illustrated not only by the virtues of its

earlier Calverts, and its later Carroll and Chase and William Pinckney and William Wirt, but by the valor of its Smiths and Smallwoods, its Howards, its Tilghmans, and its Otho Williams;—a State which, through the inspired muse of one of its still more recent sons, has contributed the “Star-Spangled Banner” to our national lyrics, and which has furnished one of the most gallant and chivalrous defenders of that banner in its Stephen Decatur.

This honored State of Maryland, I rejoice to say, is represented on this occasion by a gentleman whose voice has often been eloquently raised in our national councils—whose pen has admirably portrayed, in a series of historical novels, some of the most stirring scenes in our Southern revolutionary campaigns—and whose distinguished privilege it was, as Secretary of the Navy of the United States, to prepare not only the instructions under which the memorable expedition to Japan was led out by the gallant PERRY, but those instructions also, under which that still more memorable expedition to the Arctic Seas was conducted, by the heroic and lamented KANE—that youthful martyr in the cause of humanity and science, who is not unworthy to be remembered here to-day with yonder youthful martyr of patriotism and liberty.

I present to you, fellow-citizens, my valued friend, the Honorable JOHN PENDLETON KENNEDY, of Baltimore.

SPEECH OF MR. KENNEDY.

MR. PRESIDENT, AND CITIZENS OF CHARLESTOWN AND BOSTON, —

I can assure my friend, the Vice President, who has done me the honor to present me, that it did not need his flattering reference to the service rendered in the War of Independence by the State in which I was born, and in which I have ever held my residence, nor his kind notice of myself, to persuade me to make a public acknowledgment of the profound gratification I find in being allowed to witness, under so many circumstances of personal advantage, the interesting ceremonies of this day in this place; nor to assume upon myself the grateful duty of expressing, on behalf of the State of Maryland, the earnest sympathy of her people in the glory won by Charlestown, Boston and Massachusetts, in that momentous conflict on this Hill, in which the great libation of patriot blood was offered, to consecrate the first irrevocable and decisive action by which this vast republican empire was destined to be brought into existence. I know full well, how fondly and

how sensibly every man and woman of Maryland cherishes the traditions of their fathers touching that conflict; with what affectionate appreciation they hand these traditions down to their children; how they use them to refresh their own love of country, and to instil into the youthful hearts of the rising generation, at their own firesides, the pure element of loyalty to our national freedom, and to that union of the States by which it is to be preserved. And I know also, as well, that in every narrative of that glorious struggle, the first and most prominent incident to which they refer is the battle of Bunker Hill, and the heroic death of Warren. With such a training of the heart in the lesson of patriotism, with such an enrichment of the memory with the history of great deeds, how could it be otherwise but that Maryland should look with the sincerest regard and most cordial applause, upon the pious work in which Massachusetts is this day engaged.

I wish, Sir, I could speak, in the few moments which your kindness has allotted to me in the proceedings of this occasion, as earnestly and as forcibly as I feel, my own high estimate of the generous spirit in which your State and city have acquitted themselves of a duty which this whole land rejoices to contemplate. Much more do I wish that I could, in language as eloquent as the sentiment itself, convey to the minds of this assemblage, the sympathy of the

people of my own State in the noble tribute you are rendering to one whom Maryland claims as the friend and asserter of *her* share in the common heritage of national glory, by a title not less authentic than that which you make on your own behalf.

Between the era of the Battle of Bunker Hill and that of the surrender of Yorktown, lies a long space of national trials, filled with the history of a people laboring in the birth-throes of a grand empire. It is a history of privation, endurance and suffering, made illustrious by brave contest and many brilliant achievements. No actions in the whole series of these events win more admiration than those two which mark the beginning and the end.

Sir, in many, perhaps in the more notable of these conflicts, Maryland was represented by her sons in the field, who often bore her banner, on "the perilous edge of battle," by the side of Massachusetts. That they were not by her side on the 17th of June, 1775, was only because your haste outran our knowledge. If you had given us timely warning of what you were about, we should have placed upon the muster-roll of Bunker Hill the names of some of those worthies my friend has been pleased to remember to-day, — Williams, or Smith, or Howard, — as fit comrades for a common immortality with your Warren, Prescott and Putnam.

The friendship cemented in those days of trial has

been delivered from the fathers to the sons ; and it is but a debt of honor due to the founders of our Republic, that the men of the present should show their reverence to the men of the past, by a sacred nurture of that harmony of sentiment which prevailed in the beginning ; and by a united homage to those great principles of civil liberty and constitutional right which the elder generation cherished, and which it was their persistent endeavor and highest wish to render the characteristic and permanent distinction of the American people in all time to come.

I trust that Maryland and Massachusetts may ever be found true to that grand and beneficent aspiration of our common forefathers.

SPEECH OF GOV. KING.

[Before reaching the Pavilion, on Bunker Hill, Gov. KING, of New York, received a despatch which, in his judgment, required his presence in the city of New York ; and he accordingly, much to the regret of all present, left his place in the procession and departed in the three o'clock train. He has kindly furnished the following sketch of the remarks he would have made, had he been present in the Pavilion :]

I thank you for the opportunity of being present

at this memorable celebration. I thank you, as the chief magistrate of New York, for the kind reference you have been pleased to make to her and her institutions. And I thank you for being invited to this great ceremony, where full-grown nations have come together, to do honor to the memory and services of the fathers, who, in the early days of struggle and peril, stood forth to assert and vindicate the rights of freemen, and proved their devotedness, by pouring out here, on this spot, their life's blood, as a ransom at once, and an example, for generations yet unborn. That blood has indeed borne fruit—the soil which it fertilized and consecrated has been gathered up, so to speak, by particles, and scattered broad-cast over the wide extent of this Imperial Republic, until everywhere, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the iron bound coast of Labrador to the glowing waters of the Rio Grande, the name and the fame, the influence and the principles of Bunker Hill, and of its brave martyr Warren, are as household words to stimulate to the love of freedom and love of country, of our whole country, the thrice ten millions whom we are proud to call friends, brothers, countrymen. It is good for us all to be here; good for the aged, as renewing upon a common altar the pledges of earlier days; for the young, as associating them at the outset of their career with the memories of the

men and days that cannot die — so long as their descendants shall be true as now to their memories, and to the duties and the responsibilities which they impose.

It is sometimes uttered as a reproach, or a misfortune to us as a people, that we have no past, and live only in the future. This day's gathering testifies how unfounded such an assertion is, for here posterity is assembled to honor the past: no mythical, no uncertain, no fabulous past, but actualities, real events, and very real men, and ever-living principles. Separated from that interval by no doubtful eras and misty distances, we know whereof we are proud. When we affirm that the men who on the 17th of June, 1775, stood shoulder to shoulder on Bunker Hill, and with unequal arms, and untrained as soldiers, but with firm resolves, resisted the assault of a well appointed and disciplined army, led by chiefs of renown, were our own glorious fathers, and that what they did they did in no vulgar spirit of rapacious conquest, or in the impatient spirit of just and lawful rule, but as men, born to the inheritance of freedom, and when that was threatened, resolved to maintain it with their lives. We know that the gallant Warren, though commissioned as a Major General, rushed to the field as a volunteer; claiming no command, but seeking to share the common duty with the common danger;

and when we say of him, that he was the model of the true citizen soldier, we can appeal with confidence to admitted and well-established facts. He fell gloriously, on the field of battle, but he did not fall before he had seen enough to assure his generous spirit that the men for whom he died were not unworthy of him, and that the cause which he loved better than life could not fail.

CONCLUDING REMARKS.

THE exercises in the pavilion were listened to by one of the largest audiences ever assembled in this vicinity, and such were the arrangements for the accommodation of the whole body of the procession and those who were admitted to the grounds, that all had an opportunity to hear the addresses of the several speakers and witness the ceremonies of the occasion. The ancient and accustomed rites of the GRAND LODGE, which followed the address of the Grand Master, were both interesting and impressive ; and the pouring out of the corn, wine and oil, accompanied by the eloquent language of the ritual,—“May the Great Ruler of the Universe preserve the Union of the United States, and may it be a bond of Friendship and Brotherly Love that shall endure through all time,”—had a meaning which was readily comprehended by the audience.

The Music by the GERMANIA BAND, and the Singing by the HANDEL AND HADYN SOCIETY,—about one hundred and fifty members being present,—added much to the interest and patriotic inspirations of the occasion.

At the conclusion of Mr. KENNEDY's remarks, calls were made by the audience for other gentlemen present among the invited guests ; but as it was then a

late hour, the PRESIDENT said, in order that the distinguished strangers present by the invitation of the Monument Association, might accept the hospitality which the CITY OF CHARLESTOWN had tendered to them, he thought all would agree that the proceedings in the pavilion should then terminate.

Mr. Warren thanked the audience for the orderly and attentive manner in which they had listened to the proceedings, which, he thought, under the circumstances of delay and fatigue which had been unavoidable, would have done honor to any community; and in conclusion he said that after the singing of a National Anthem, HAIL COLUMBIA, the exercises here would terminate with the Benediction by Rev. Dr. WALKER.

These suggestions were acquiesced in, and the Singing and Benediction over, this great assemblage dispersed. And thus ended the formal ceremonies of inauguration in the pavilion.

The Pavilion, under which these exercises were held, was probably the largest ever erected in this Commonwealth, covering nearly one-half the square around the Monument. It was three hundred feet in length, and one hundred and ten in width; forty-two in height at the centre, and thirty-two feet at the extremities. Benches, fronting towards the centre and neatly covered with cotton cloth, were arranged for

seating seven thousand persons, and there was standing-room for three thousand more.

On the south side of the square, resting against High street, a spacious platform was erected for the accommodation of the Officers of the Association, the Speakers, official personages, and many distinguished gentlemen from various States of the Union. In front of this platform was an open space, and in full view, on the opposite side of the pavilion, a canopy formed of national flags, twenty feet square and twenty feet high, enclosing the Statue of Warren,—which when the procession entered, was thus screened from view. On both sides and in front of the Statue a platform was extended for the accommodation of the Grand Lodge for the performance of their ceremonies, the Handel and Haydn Society and the Germania Band. Exteriorly the pavilion presented a gay and beautiful appearance, being light and airy, with American flags waving from different points along its whole length. The main entrances to the monument square, on either side, were ornamented with arches formed with flags and surmounted with the spread eagle. One of these arches bore the sentence “WELCOME TO BUNKER HILL,” with the names of many of the revolutionary battle-fields inscribed upon the columns. On the other arch were the emphatic words “OUR WHOLE COUNTRY,” and the names of other of our national battle-fields.

The care of the pavilion, the seating of the immense audience, and the preservation of order inside, were entrusted to JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq., one of the Aids of the Grand Marshal, and twenty-five Assistant Marshals, as follows :

Henry A. Pierce,	Leverett Saltonstall,
Charles A. Babcock,	Charles W. Pierce,
Augustus Lowell,	Thomas J. Lee,
Franklin W. Smith,	Henry T. Deland,
W. B. S. Gay,	J. Theodore Heard,
Charles O. Gage,	Charles F. Blake,
Patrick T. Jackson,	Thomas H. Perkins,
Charles E. Fuller,	Theodore Frothingham,
Harrison Ritchie,	William G. Wheildon,
Robert C. Winthrop, Jr.,	Ira Chase, Jr.,
J. D. W. Joy,	Lucius H. Warren,
Frederic Hobbs,	Benjamin Hurd,

Duncan Bradford.

It is just and proper to say that to the energy and promptitude of these gentlemen, under somewhat trying circumstances, is due that degree of order and propriety which marked the occasion. It is equally proper, in this manner rather than in the form of an official vote on the part of the Monument Association, to express their thanks to the Independent Corps of Cadets, Col. THOMAS C. AMORY, commanding, present as the body guard of His Excellency the Governor, for the needful and efficient services rendered by them in preserving order on the grounds generally and around the pavilion in particular.

CELEBRATION, PROCESSION, &c.

NOTE.

In preparing the following account of the celebration of the day by the Monument Association, the arrival of the various companies and associations, reception of the guests, formation of the procession, route and decorations, we have been compelled to rely largely upon the newspaper reports. Errors and repetitions, and perhaps omissions, to some extent, will be very likely to occur, notwithstanding our efforts to avoid them.

CELEBRATION, PROCESSION, &c.

The Celebration of the Eighty-second Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the Inauguration of the Statue of Gen. JOSEPH WARREN, by the Bunker Hill Monument Association, took place in the two cities of Boston and Charlestown, on Wednesday, 17th June, 1857. At early sunrise, the two cities were astir with the inhabitants who turned out to welcome the arriving guests, and with strangers who came into town by every available means of conveyance. The morning was threatening, and it was feared that the ceremonies would be interrupted by rain, but the clouds and cool breeze served to make the day very comfortable to those who formed the procession, and to the thousands of spectators.

The first arrival of an organized body was that of the SEVENTH REGIMENT, New York National Guard, who reached the station of the Boston and Providence Railroad at about seven o'clock. They were met by the National Lancers, Capt. DEARBORN, and were escorted to their quarters at the Revere House, where the whole regiment partook of breakfast. A complimentary salute of eleven guns was given them on their arrival by a detachment of the Light Artillery, Capt. MOSES G. COBB.

The regiment consists of eight companies and a corps of engineers. The Colonel and his numerous staff were mounted on horseback. The appearance of this fine body of citizen soldiery, as they marched along in solid phalanx, attracted much attention. They turned out five hundred and sixty strong, in a neat grey uniform, and, by their precision of drill and fine military bearing, excited remarks of high commendation from the delighted thousands who were favored with an opportunity of witnessing them. The principal regimental officers were as follows:—Col. A. DURYEA, Lieut. Col. M. LEFFERTS, Major CRAWFORD, Adj. POND.

The regiment was accompanied by the famous NATIONAL GUARD BAND, forty in number, with a drum corps of nineteen; the whole led by Messrs. NOLL and RIETZEL, with Mr. KIEFER as drum-major.

After the demands of the appetite were satisfied by the good things which the well-supplied larder of the Revere House afforded, the regiment were off duty for about two hours, which time gave them an opportunity of greeting friends and acquaintances, and viewing the preparations for the celebration. At about half-past ten, the ranks were again formed, and, after a dress-parade in Bowdoin Square, they marched to the State House to join the procession.

The NEW YORK BUNKER HILL ASSOCIATION, composed of delegates from different Chapters of the Order of United Americans, Mr. CHARLES E. GILDERSLEEVE, President, and Mr. OLIVER GREEN, Marshal, arrived at the Worcester Railroad station, at about eight o'clock. They were accompanied by VANNEMACHER'S BAND, a fine corps of musicians, eighteen in number, led by Mr. GEORGE VANNEMACHER. The Association had a beautiful blue silk banner, mounted upon a frame-work, drawn upon wheels, which was embellished with a painting of the Battle of Bunker Hill. Above the

painting were the initials "O. U. A.," and "BUNKER HILL ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK," in gold letters, and beneath it the motto — "*They fought for Freedom and the Rights of Man.*" The reverse of the flag contained a painting of two figures, representing Liberty and Justice leaning upon a shield, in the centre of which was a representation of the Bunker Hill Monument. The painting was surmounted by a scroll, upon which were the words — "*Liberty, a trust to be transmitted to Posterity,*"* and beneath it the date of the organization of the Association, May 4, 1849.

The SECOND REGIMENT of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia was in attendance at the same station to receive the Washington Greys of New York. A message, however, was received to the effect that they had been detained in New York, by the riot, but would arrive at five o'clock, P. M. [The Greys were received at five o'clock and were escorted to their quarters at the American House, but of course took no part in the celebration.]

Most of the out of town companies which took part in the celebration arrived at an early hour in the morning. The Woburn Mechanic Phalanx, Capt. WINN, left Woburn in an extra train and were received at the depot near East Cambridge by the Charlestown City Guard. The Phalanx were escorted to the armory of the City Guard where they partook of a collation. They were also entertained by the City Guard during the remainder of the day.

The Watson Light Guard, of Lowell, were also received and entertained by the Charlestown City Guard. They were met by the City Guard at the East Cambridge station.

The Lawrence Cadets, of Lowell, arrived at the depot in Boston, at about eight o'clock, accompanied by the Lowell

* The motto on the Seal of the City of Charlestown.

Brass Band. After marching through various streets they proceeded to Charlestown. The Band paraded with the First Regiment during the remainder of the day.

The Concord Artillery were the guests of the Charlestown Artillery. They were met at the Fitchburg depot, in Charlestown, by the Charlestown Artillery and the Portland Mechanic Blues, and escorted to the Artillery Armory, where a collation was served. The Blues were also entertained by the Charlestown Artillery.

The seven companies above named, viz : The two Charlestown companies, the two Lowell companies, the Woburn Mechanic Phalanx, Concord Artillery, and Portland Blues, formed in Monument Square at about half-past nine o'clock, and were conducted through the pavilion. They were thus enabled to obtain a fine view of the Statue. Shortly before ten o'clock they took up their line of march for Boston.

The Manchester City Guard were escorted from South Boston to the State House by the Pulaski Guard.

The Providence Light Infantry, commanded by Col. WILLIAM BROWN, reached Boston at about nine o'clock, accompanied by GREEN'S American Brass Band. They came in an extra train from Providence, and after escorting Gov. DYER, of Rhode Island, from the depot to the State House, took their place in the procession. This is one of the best companies in New England, and during their march through the streets they attracted much attention. The music of the band was also much admired.

The Chelsea Light Infantry escorted the City Council of that city to Boston in the morning and then joined in the procession.

About ten o'clock, the Divisionary Corps of Independent Cadets, Lieut. Col. THOMAS C. AMORY, commanding, arrived at the Revere House from the State House, (where they had reported themselves to the Commander-in-Chief,) for the

purpose of escorting the distinguished guests to the State House. The Cadets appeared in their grey overcoats, and numbered ninety-three guns, making a very fine display. They were preceded by the North Bridgewater Brass Band. After a short delay in Bowdoin Square, which gave to large numbers of citizens and strangers a fine opportunity of admiring their excellent appearance, they resumed their march, with the distinguished guests and the Legislative Committee under escort. They arrived at the State House at half-past ten. The guests were received at the gate by the Sergeant-at-Arms, BENJAMIN STEVENS, Esq., and were ushered to the Council Chamber. They were then introduced to Governor GARDNER, by Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM, President of the Senate and Chairman of the Legislative Committee. Among them were Gov. JOHN A. KING, and Suite, of New York; Gov. ELISHA DYER, and Staff, of Rhode Island; Gov. ALEXANDER H. HOLLEY, of Connecticut; and Hon. W. W. HOPPIN, late Governor of Rhode Island. Senator MASON, of Virginia, accompanied by Hon. G. F. HAYNES, of the Massachusetts Senate, also made a visit to the State House, and passed through the various departments.

Senator FOSTER, of Connecticut, and many other distinguished citizens from other States were accompanied to the State House by different members of the Committee. A number of our own distinguished citizens were also present, among whom were President WALKER of Harvard College, Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, Senator WILSON, Hon. NATHAN APPLETON, J. W. PAIGE, and Representatives in Congress. President WARREN, Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, Jr., WM. W. WHEILDON, and other members of the Committee of Arrangements of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, were also present to receive the guests. Ample provision was made by the Legislative Committee of Reception for the refreshment of the guests in the ante-room of

the Council Chamber, while they were waiting for the military escort. There were no formal ceremonies at this place, the guests, after their introduction, engaging in social conversation until it was time for them to take their appropriate places in the procession.

Soon after half-past eleven o'clock the Procession took up its circuitous line of march to Charlestown. The Grand Marshal of the day was Col. THOMAS ASPINWALL, of Brookline, with the following aids and assistants:—

AIDS.

Gen. JOHN S. TYLER.	Major LEWIS W. TAPPAN.
Col. F. W. LINCOLN.	Col. JOHN C. BOYD.
Col. THOMAS E. CHICKERING.	Col. N. A. THOMPSON.
JAMES LAWRENCE, Esq.	

ASSISTANTS.

Major C. H. APPLETON.	IVES G. BATES.
Major JOSEPH L. HENSHAW.	OTIS KIMBALL.
Hon. WILLIAM ASPINWALL.	E. WEBSTER PIKE.
Dr. E. G. TUCKER.	GEORGE H. CHAPMAN.
EDMUND BOYNTON.	CHARLES A. BARKER.
JOSEPH H. SAWYER.	J. HASKELL LONG.
GEORGE E. LINCOLN.	GEORGE A. BACHELDER.
Capt. ROBERT HOOPER, Jr.	CHARLES THOMPSON, Jr.
N. W. COFFIN.	Hon. FREDERIC O. PRINCE.
JOHN W. CHANDLER.	GEORGE GREIG.

THE PROCESSION.

Preceding the ESCORT was a body of mounted Police, headed by Deputy Chief HAM.

MILITARY ESCORT.

Advanced Guard—A detachment of Light Dragoons, (National Lancers,) commanded by Sergeant A. H. STEVENS, Jr.

<i>Aid.</i> Lt. Col. JAMES R. DARRACOTT.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Col. CHARLES B. ROGERS,} \\ \text{Commanding Escort.} \end{array} \right\}$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Capt. THOMAS O.} \\ \text{BARRI.} \end{array} \right\}$
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FIRST BRIGADE OF ESCORT.

Col. A. DURYEE, commanding.

Aid—Major F. A. HEATH.

First Regiment.

Commanded by Lieut. Col. George A. Meacham, and Staff, of Fifth Infantry, consisting of four companies, invited by the City of Charlestown, to which were attached the five other companies named, preceded by Gilmore's Salem Brass Band, viz:—

Charlestown City Guard, Capt. Wm. W. Pierce, seventy-five muskets.

Bay State Band.

Woburn Mechanic Phalanx, Capt. T. Winn, fifty muskets.

Concord Artillery, Capt. Richard Barrett, forty-four muskets.

Portland Brass Band.

Charlestown Artillery, Capt. Richard Lakeman, seventy muskets.

—

Portland Mechanic Rifles, Capt. T. A. Roberts, fifty muskets and color guard.

Watson Light Guard, of Lowell, Capt. Blood, forty muskets.

Lawrence Guard, of Lowell, Capt. Sawtell, forty-two muskets.

Chelsea Light Infantry, Capt. Fellows, forty muskets.

Stark Guard, of Manchester, N. H., Capt. Potter.

Second Regiment.

SEVENTH REGIMENT of New York, (National Guard,) under command of Lieut. Col. M. Lefferts, with the following Staff:—

Major Crawford, Adj. Pond, Quartermaster A. Kemp, Chaplain Brainard, Surgeons Cheesman and Cameron, Paymaster Carpenter, Assistant Paymaster Howland, Commissary W. Patten, Assistant Quartermaster Winchester.

Engineer Corps, Sergeant Drake and fifteen men.

The Non-Commissioned Staff, ten men.

COMPANIES, (National Guard,) preceded by the National Guard Band, numbering fifty-six pieces.

First Company, Capt. William P. Bensell, Lieuts. L. Harway and S. Schenck, fifty men.

Second Company, Capt. Alexander Shaler, Lieuts. James Harrison and J. H. Liebenau, sixty-five men.

Third Company, Capt. Price, Lieuts. Wickerstead and Turnbull, seventy-five men.

Fourth Company, Capt. W. A. Riblet, Lieuts. W. R. Harrison and John H. Quackenbush, forty-five men.

Fifth Company, Capt. W. A. Speaight, Lieuts. F. Millard and J. McGregor, forty-five men.

Sixth Company, Capt. Nevers, Lieuts. Vermilye and McIlvaine, sixty-five men.

Seventh Company, Capt. J. Monroe, Lieut. Williams, fifty-five men.

Eighth Company, Capt. H. G. Shumway, Lieuts. G. W. Smith and C. W. Sy, eighty men.

American Brass Band.

Providence Light Infantry, Col. William Brown, commanding, eighty muskets.

SECOND BRIGADE OF ESCORT.

FIRST BRIGADE, M. V. M., Col. W. W. Bullock, commanding.

First Regiment.

Col. Robert I. Burbank, commanding.

Lowell Brass Band.

Company A, Boston Light Infantry, Capt. Charles O. Rogers, forty muskets.

Company B, New England Guards, Capt. George T. Lyman, thirty-two muskets.

Company C, Pulaski Guards, Capt. J. Jenkins, thirty muskets.

Company E, Boston City Guard, Capt. Isaac F. Shepard, thirty-nine muskets.

Company F, Independent Boston Fusileers, Capt. Henry A. Snow, forty-eight muskets.

Company G, Washington Light Infantry, Capt. George Clark, Jr., thirty-five muskets.

Company H, Mechanic Infantry, Capt. George West, thirty-nine muskets.

Second Regiment.

Lieut. Col. T. L. D. Perkins, commanding.

Boston Cornet Band.

Company A, Boston Phalanx, Capt. Russ, forty muskets.

Company B, Union Guards, Capt. Brown, forty-three muskets and color guard.

Company C, Washington Guards, Capt. J. N. Pennock, forty-six muskets.

Company D, Roxbury Artillery, Lieut. Sutherland, commanding, forty-five muskets.

Company E, Lafayette Guard, Capt. P. D. Tripp, forty muskets.

Company F, National Guard, Capt. Harlow, forty-five muskets.

Company of Light Artillery, Major Moses G. Cobb, commanding, with six pieces and eighty-five men. Officers of the Providence Marine Corps, eleven in number, as guests.

Draper and Smith's Band, mounted.

Company A, First Battalion Light Dragoons, (National Lancers,) Capt. Dearborn, one hundred and fifteen men.

CIVIC CORTEGE.

<i>Aids.</i>		<i>Aids.</i>
Col. LINCOLN.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \text{Col. THOMAS ASPINWALL,} \\ \text{Grand Marshal.} \end{array} \right\}$	Gen. TYLER.
Maj. TAPPAN.		Col. THOMPSON.
Col. CHICKERING.		Col. BOYD.

FIRST DIVISION.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

<i>Left Flank.</i>	<i>Right Flank.</i>
OTIS KIMBALL.	JOS. L. HENSHAW.
WM. ASPINWALL.	GEORGE GREIG.
E. W. PIKE.	CHAS. THOMPSON, Jr.
E. BOYNTON.	I. G. BATES.

Lawrence Brass Band.

The DIRECTORS of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, with their invited guests, in carriages, in large and imposing numbers.

The first carriage, drawn by four horses, contained Hon. F. W. Lincoln, Jr., P. Hubbell, Esq., J. M. Wightman, and J. H. Buckingham, of the Committee of Arrangements. The second carriage, drawn by four horses, contained Hon. G. Washington Warren, the President of the Association, Hon. James M. Mason, Senator of Virginia, and Rev. Dr. Walker, President of Harvard College, Chaplain. In other carriages, followed many of our prominent citizens, among whom were Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, with Hon. J. P. Kennedy, of Baltimore ; Hon. Samuel H. Walley, Hon. Isaac Livermore, and B. T. Reed, Esq.

Next followed the Independent Company of Cadets, Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Amory, commanding, and attended by the North Bridgewater Brass Band. The Cadets turned out in large numbers and made a fine appearance. Under their Escort were : —

His Excellency, Governor Gardner ; Sheriff Clark, of Suffolk ; Sheriff Keyes, of Middlesex ; Col. George M. Thacher, Aid, in a carriage and six.

In other carriages were seated His Honor, Lieutenant Governor Benchley, Cols. Phelps and Pike of the Council.

Hon. Francis De Witt, Secretary of State ; Hon. C. R. Ransom, Auditor ; Hon. Moses Tenney, Treasurer.

His Excellency, Governor King, of New York ; Inspector General Bruce, of New York ; Hon. Velorous Taft, and James Lee, Jr., of the State Committee.

His Excellency, Governor Holly, of Connecticut ; Col. Day, of the Governor's Staff ; Hon. Gideon Haynes, of Massachusetts.

His Excellency, Governor Dyer, of Rhode Island ; Hon. Thomas Farmer, of Roxbury ; Hon. E. C. Baker, of Medford, of the State Committee, and Col. Wolcott, of Governor Gardner's Staff.

Adjutant General Stone, M. V. M. ; Cols. Nightingale, Ormsby, and Knight, of Governor Dyer's Staff.

Generals Mauran, Stead, and Wheaton, and Adjutant Rivers, also of Governor Dyer's Suite.

Ex-Governor Hoppin and Son, of Rhode Island ; Dr. Arnold, of Providence.

Hon. Henry Wilson, U. S. S. ; Hon. E. P. Washburn, of Illinois, M. C. ; Hon. Anson Burlingame, of Massachusetts, M. C. ; Col. Foster, of Connecticut.

Hon. Charles W. Upham, President of Senate; Hon. Charles A. Phelps, Speaker of House; Benjamin Stevens, Esq., Sergeant-at-Arms, of Massachusetts.

His Honor, T. T. Sawyer, Mayor; Horace G. Hutchins, President of the Common Council, and members of the City Government of Charlestown.

George M. Brooks, Esq., Chairman, and other Selectmen of Concord.

Hon. Charles Hudson, Chairman, and Selectmen of Lexington.

His Honor, Alexander H. Rice, Mayor of Boston.

The Chief of Police and members of Boston City Government.

Members of the New York City Government, as follows:—

Aldermen Griffiths, F. Jones, and G. Warren; Councilmen J. Sickles, John Van Tyne, G. P. Bickford, A. Campbell, J. O. Hunt, H. Franklin, and T. J. A. Boole; John E. Greene, Sergeant-at-Arms; Ex-Mayor Lambert, of Brooklyn, Long Island.

His Honor, John S. Sleeper, Mayor, and President H. P. Shed, and members of the City Government of Roxbury.

His Honor, John Sargent, Mayor, and City Government of Cambridge.

His Honor, F. B. Fay, Mayor, and City Government of Chelsea.

Dr. Jacob Bigelow, President, J. H. Abbott, Rev. Dr. Frothingham, Charles Folsom, and others, members of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

Dr. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, the Secretary, and other members of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

F. H. Walker, City Messenger of New York; O. H. Spurr, City Messenger of Boston.

His Honor, Mayor Mudge and the City Government of Lynn.

Col. J. W. Sever, Recorder, and other officers and members of the Massachusetts Society of Cincinnati.

Col. Ruggles, Capts. Prince and Wainwright, and Dr. Moore, Lieuts. Symmes, McCarty, Freeman, and Clark, U. S. Army.

Messrs. Cowdin, Usher, Hunking, and Batchelder, of the Massachusetts Senate.

Members of the Government of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and subscribers to the Warren Statue. One or two

revolutionary veterans were present, and Mr. Joseph Warren Newcomb, Jr., of Springfield, the great grandson of Gen. Warren.

Members of the Veteran Association of 1812, as follows:—

Gen. S. Chandler, of Lexington; (Col. Aspinwall, the Grand Marshal, in his place wore also the badge of a member of this Association,) Wm. Andrews, of Boston; Thomas Butler, of Somerville; Major Wm. Bates, of Boston; Theo. Gillis, of Boston; George Wilbur, Abraham Heywood, of North Attleboro'; Peter Hayden, B. M. Smith, of Worcester; John Rich, W. T. Shirley, Matthew Sprague, T. H. Scott, of Framingham; Samuel Stinson, Jos. Sanderson, Rufus Rewan, John Stetson, Benjamin Stevenson, W. Newton, Hosea Sergeant, of Maine; Hezekiah Turner, of West Dedham; John Terrell, Ebenezer Weeman, Tillson Williams, of Roxbury; William Welch, N. J. Boone, of North Chelsea; James L. Child, of Augusta, Me.; Thomas C. Bryan, of Charlestown; Alanson Nobles, of Stoneham; Nathaniel Bryant, Isaac Baldwin, Cyrus Buttrick, David Bosford, of Maine; Isaac Bowers, Jesse Brown, of Cambridge; Oliver Barrett, of Shirley; Jos. Dunbar, of Weymouth; Joseph B. Frost, Isaac Farwell, of Waltham; Dr. Amos Farnsworth, of Roxbury; John Field, of Dorchester; John Fowle, of Cambridge; William Everett, of Bedford; Jos. Grafton, Stephen Gulliver, Wm. Haskell, of Nashua, New Hampshire; H. C. Hosmer, of Stowe; Robert Keith, C. Morton, Jonas Munroe, of Lexington; Jacob Noyes, of Abington; Levi T. Prescott, Joshua Cummings, and Edward J. Porter.

[In the ranks of these veterans appeared a venerable relic of the Revolution, Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Shrewsbury. The old veteran is now ninety-four years of age, and was a fifer for three years during the revolutionary struggle. He was attached to the Third Company of the Third Regiment, Third Brigade of Massachusetts troops, under command of Gen. Heath. The old gentleman is still hale and hearty; says he can walk a mile as fast as any one, and can do light work on a farm with anybody. He appeared much pleased with the attention shown to him, and on his way to the carriage walked down the State House steps erect and prompt as a drum-major.]

The Lexington Monument Association.

Officers and members of the Boston Board of Trade; James M. Beebe, Esq., President.

Members of the State Legislature.

Judges Fisher of Pennsylvania, Wright of Connecticut, and Perkins of Massachusetts.

This division was composed entirely of carriages, all of which were beautiful vehicles, making a very fine appearance. Though not the most showy portion of the procession, still it was one of the most notable features of the occasion.

SECOND DIVISION.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Left Flank.

E. G. TUCKER.
N. W. COFFIN.
CHARLES A. BARKER.

Right Flank.

Maj. APPLETON.
F. O. PRINCE.
GEORGE E. LINCOLN.

MASONIC DISPLAY.

The Masonic display was large and brilliant; the grand lodges of Rhode Island, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts, twenty-four subordinate lodges, and members of two or three encampments taking part in the procession.

Mr. William S. Gardner, of Lowell, the chief marshal, accompanied by some of his aids and assistant marshals, was at the head of the division.

The aids were Messrs. Benjamin Dean, Charles A. Davis, Isaac C. Eastman, E. T. Wilson, E. D. Bell, and D. McBean Thaxter, Jr.

Messrs. Robert Wood, Henry T. Kimball, Jacob Baldwin, Jr., William P. Jones, John A. Goodwin, Leonard Brown, Samuel Boyd, and Charles W. Stevens, acted as assistant marshals.

Then came the Weymouth Brass Band, followed by an escort of about two hundred and forty men, consisting of members of the Grand Encampment of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, under the command of Sir Knt. John McClellan, and the Boston Encampment of Knights Templars, under the command of Sir Knt. Winslow Lewis.

The members of the Encampments wore their peculiar regalia, the richness and beauty of which were frequently remarked.

By the Encampments were carried three rich banners, black and gold, green and gold, and white and gold, of the kinds known to masons as the Templars, the Red Cross, and the Maltese banners.

Following the Templars was the Boston Brass Band, furnishing music to the subordinate lodges.

We give the names of these Lodges, in their order in the procession, with the date of their charters, their localities, the number of their members present, and the names of their masters:—

- 1st. Baalbec, 1853, East Boston, 75, S. T. Bliss.
- 2d. Mount Tabor, 1846, East Boston, 60, L. L. Fowle.
- 3d. St. Paul's, 1847, South Boston, 75, T. Hill, Jr.
- 4th. Star of Bethlehem, 1844, Chelsea, 35, E. W. Lothrop.
- 5th. Liberty, 1824, Beverly, 20, John B. Hill.
- 6th. Norfolk Union, 1819, Randolph, 42, J. White Belcher.
- 7th. Jordan, 1801, South Danvers, 35, N. P. C. Patterson.
- 8th. Pentucket, 1807, Lowell, 40, Isaac Hooper.
- 9th. Amicable, 1855, Cambridge, 40, George B. Eaton.
- 10th. Mount Carmel, 1805, Lynn, 20, T. A. Ingalls.
- 11th. Mount Lebanon, 1801, Boston, 100, F. H. Sprague.
- 12th. Fraternal, 1801, Barnstable, 30, R. S. Pope.
- 13th. Rising Star, 1799, Stoughton, 30, G. Talbot.
- 14th. Meridian, 1797, Natick, 60, Malachi Babcock.
- 15th. Hiram, 1797, West Cambridge, 60, I. H. Wright.
- 16th. St. Paul's, 1797, Groton, 15, Ebenezer Sawtell.
- 17th. Columbian, 1796, Boston, 100, William B. Fowle, Jr.
- 18th. Old Colony, 1792, Hingham, 65, Ely Whiton.
- 19th. King Solomon's, 1783, Charlestown, 75, Caleb Rand.
- 20th. Massachusetts, 1770, Boston, 50, John Fellows.

21st. Tyrian, 1770, Gloucester, 25, F. J. Babson. [The charters of this and the preceding lodge bear the signatures of Gen. Joseph Warren and Paul Revere.]

22d. Ashlar, 1852, Rockport, 25, Eben Blatchford.

23d. Philanthropic, 1760, Marblehead, 40, David Blaney.

24th. St. John's, 1733, Boston, 50, Solon Thornton.

Next to these lodges was the Adoniram Chapter, of Medford, with twenty-eight members present. Robert C. Topham, high priest, and D. Ingersoll, tyler.

Next came the marshal's aids, Isaac C. Eastman, E. T. Wilson, and E. D. Bell, followed by Bond's Cornet Band.

The Supreme Grand Council for the Northern Jurisdiction of the United States followed in an open barouche. The officers of the Council are, E. A. Raymond, commander; Rev. Paul Dean, lieutenant commander; S. W. Robinson, treasurer; Rev. G. M. Randall, secretary.

The Grand Lodge of New Hampshire was represented by some of its officers and members, viz:—Grand master, George H. Hubbard, of Manchester; senior grand warden, A. P. Hughes, of Nashua; grand lecturer, J. I. Williams, of Lancaster; grand treasurer, John Knowlton, of Portsmouth; grand secretary, Horace Chase, of Hopkinton, and others.

The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts came next, escorted and flanked by a detachment of the Boston Encampment K. T., under the command of Sir Knt. John K. Hall. The following officers of this lodge were present, viz: John T. Heard, grand master; Rev. Wm. Flint, deputy grand master; Dr. Bradford L. Wales, senior grand warden; John H. Sheppard, junior grand warden; Rev. Lucius R. Paige, grand treasurer, *pro tem*; Charles W. Moore, grand secretary; William Makepeace, corresponding grand secretary, *p.t.*; John Low and Wm. W. Wheildon, grand stewards; Isaac Cary, grand standard bearer, *p.t.*, supported by C. W. Walker and L. L. Tarbell; Ebenezer Case and James Perkins, grand pursuivants, *p.t.*; Rev. Dr. Osgood, of Springfield, and Rev. N. M. Gaylord, of Boston, grand chaplains; Eben F. Gay, grand tyler; and a number of others.

The rear of the division was brought up by seven carriages, containing Father Taylor, B. T. Picknam, J. B. Hammatt, Robert Lash, A. A. Dame, Virgil H. Hews, Royal Whiton, John Brough, Jeremiah Hudson, Henry Lewis, Hon. John B. Wells, John Green, Jr., Nathan Fisk, Lyman Thurston, C. R. Metcalf, S. L. Adams, C. Tufts, G. M. Lane, L. Wheeler, James N. Smith, Isaac Eastman, Peter Lyon, E. T. Wetherbee, Benjamin Wilson, Jacob C. Hanson, and Horace Chase.

From the data given above, we estimate the number of Masons, who, as such, took part in the exercises, at about fifteen hundred.

THIRD DIVISION.

ASSISTANT MARSHALS.

Left Flank.

J. HASKELL LONG.
JOSEPH H. SAWYER.
JOHN W. CHANDLER.

Right Flank.

GEO. H. CHAPMAN.
GEO. A. BACHELDER.
ROBERT HOOPER, Jr.

Vannemacher's Brass Band, eighteen members, George Vannemacher, leader, New York.

Field and staff officers of the First Battalion of Rifles.

Detachment of First Battalion of Rifles, under command of Major Benjamin Perley Poore. [They were accompanied by a drummer bearing the identical drum that was beaten from Newbury to Bunker Hill, in the Revolution. As the procession halted for a few minutes, and in its march on State street, Major Poore caused the drummer to execute the same tune (Yankee Doodle) as was played on that memorable morning at the Battle of Bunker Hill. The performance called forth enthusiastic cheers from the dense crowd that filled the sidewalks, and, in response to an imperative encore, the drummer beat the reveille that awoke the patriots who marched on that occasion to aid in defending our country's cause.]

This was received with prolonged and hearty cheering. The drum is the property of Major Poore, who values it very highly.]

Warren Association, composed of members of the O. U. A. and U. S. of A., of Boston and vicinity. About one hundred members were in procession. They carried the American Banner, and wore the regalia of their respective orders, making a fine appearance; James Quinn, Marshal.

Bunker Hill Association, of New York; one hundred members. They carried in a carriage a magnificent banner which has already been mentioned. This Association attracted considerable attention.

Members of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, in carriages.

Members of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, in carriages.

C A V A L C A D E .

Webster Literary Association, of Charlestown; E. L. Weeks, Marshal. Banner, with a fine portrait of Daniel Webster. Motto, "*We Still Live.*"

Mishawum Literary Association; Charles H. Smith, Marshal.

The rear of the procession included a large number of citizens from Boston and the neighboring towns, on horseback.

ROUTE AND DECORATIONS.

As stated, the procession commenced to move at twelve o'clock from the State House, and the route adopted lay through Beacon, Charles, Boylston, Tremont, West, Washington, and State Streets, Merchants' Row, Blackstone, Hanover, and Prince Streets, over Charles River Bridge to Charlestown Square, thence through Harvard, Arrow, Washington, Union, and Main Streets to the Neck; thence by a countermarch down Main, through Franklin and High Streets to Monument Square. It moved with great rapidity, for so large a body, and in this particular gave evidence of the skill and activity that characterized the excellent Grand Marshal and his assistants. Several portions were warmly cheered by the crowds that had gathered along the route. The streets were thronged with people. At Haymarket Square, the Second Regiment of Infantry, Col. Perkins, were obliged to leave the line to prepare for receiving the Washington Greys, who had been unexpectedly delayed, and were to arrive at five o'clock, P. M. Their departure was to be regretted, for they enhanced to no slight extent the beauty of the military display. The National Guard, of New York, were everywhere admired.

DECORATIONS.

The first thing which drew attention, on entering Charlestown, were the extensive and handsome decorations, arranged and put up by the Committee of the City Government. The City Square was the place most elaborately adorned. Across the several streets which led out of the square, flags were stretched, on one of which, in each case, some inscription appeared. On Main Street, nearest to the Charles River Bridge, was a banner, with the inscription, "*June 17, 1775.*" Across the same street, on the opposite side of the square, was the name of "*Prescott;*" across Chamber Street, was the name of "*Stark;*" across Chelsea Street, "*Gridley;*"—across Warren Street, "*Pomeroy;*" across Harvard Street, "*Warren;*" across Bow Street, "*Knowlton;*" and across Warren Avenue, "*Putnam.*" The City Hall was profusely decorated; flags, streamers, and festoons waving from every window. Upon the Bunker Hill Bank building, which was handsomely festooned, was some showy cloth lettering, on which appeared, in circular form, the words, "*Battle of Bunker Hill,—Eighty-Second Anniversary—Welcome.*" The Mansion House, Middlesex House, and the office of the Bunker Hill Aurora, all displayed numerous flags and streamers.

HARVARD STREET.

At the entrance of Harvard Street, two large flags were suspended across, between which was the name of "*Warren,*" in large letters, upon a square piece of bunting, which was surrounded with festoons.

Further up the street, from the front of the Washington Engine House, large flags were hung across the street, be-

tween which, on a strip of pasteboard, were painted the words, "*Oceanus and Washington, June 17, 1857; Brother Firemen of New York, we welcome you.*" [The "*Oceanus*" was a fine company of firemen from New York, the guests of the Washington company.]

On Bow Street, the house of Mr. George Stimpson, Jr., and of Mr. Benjamin G. Blanchard, were decorated in a very handsome and tasteful manner. Strips of fine bunting were fastened in the centre of the eaves, fronting the street, and extended down on each of the swell fronts to the ground, and from thence were interwoven in festoons into the iron fence surrounding the yard. Folds of white bunting were placed around Mr. Stimpson's door. Immediately over the door was the name of "*Warren,*" in large gold letters, on black velvet groundwork. Nearly in the centre of the building, on the second story, was a very fine portrait of Washington. Beneath this was a stuffed eagle, holding in his beak the words "*Battle of Bunker Hill,*" and immediately underneath, "*June 17,*" in gold letters. Still lower down was a picture of the battle, representing the fall of WARREN. The word "*Liberty,*" in large letters, was placed over a small arch over the window of the first story on one of the fronts. On the other front was the word "*Justice,*" arranged in the same manner.

The officers of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts made their head-quarters at No. 30, in this street.

ARROW STREET.

Two large flags were suspended across this street with streamers and smaller flags on each side.

The residence of Mr. Seymour, No. 6, was finely decorated with festoons of bunting, interwoven in the railing in front, and streamers extended from the roof to the ground.

WASHINGTON STREET.

From the junction of Arrow Street, with Washington, and down the latter to Union Street, flags of various nations, together with a variety of streamers, were suspended in five different places. They presented a beautiful appearance, and contrasted finely with the green foliage of the trees which arched and shaded the street.

UNION STREET.

Flags were hung across this street at its junction with Washington. Immediately beyond, on Union Street, two large flags were hung from the residences of Mr. Eliab P. Mackintire and Mrs. Hills. No. 24 was also decorated in a fine manner.

MAIN STREET.

On Main Street, the rooms of King Solomon's Lodge of Freemasons made a fine display. On the street-wall, surrounded by drapery, was an accurate painting of the Monument erected to General Warren, by King Solomon's Lodge, with the inscription, "*Erected A. L. 5794, by King Solomon's Lodge. First Monument to Warren.*" Flags were suspended from Washington Hall, and a banner inscribed "*To the Memory of Washington and Warren, June, 1775.*"

At the store of Whitney Brothers, No. 126 Main Street, were displayed the illustrated shields of the States of New York and Rhode Island, with the mottos, "*Hope*" and "*Excelsior.*"

Over the gate of Dr. Abram R. Thompson's front yard, a floral arch was erected, surmounted by a bronze bust of DANIEL WEBSTER, and the quotation, "*Thank God, I also am an American!*"

A large flag was placed in front, on the second story of a building occupied as a millinery store, and upon it was the word "*Welcome*," in large letters.

At the junction of Warren Street, with Main, the house of Mr. Ira Goodrich, No. 3, Dexter Row, was finely decorated with flags and streamers.

No. 163, was finely decorated with flags and streamers.

The residence of Mr. Dalton, No. 202, had a wreath of evergreen in front, in the centre of which was the following: — "*The first house built after the Revolutionary War*."

No. 210, the residence of Mr. Josiah F. Guild, was decorated in front with festoons of bunting. Above the windows on the first floor was the name of "*Warren*," in large gold letters, and surmounted by a shield and a picture representing Liberty.

The residence of Mrs. Rugg, No. 211, was beautifully decorated with small flags, streamers, and festoons of bunting. Immediately in front was placed a large wreath of leaves, in the centre of which was a shield, while beneath were the words, "*June 17, 1775, should ever be remembered*."

The residence of Mr. Judson Murdock, No. 219, was decorated with streamers extending from the beak of an eagle on the roof to the ground. In the centre of the building was the name of "*Warren*," in large letters, and above was a picture representing a family making ready for the battle.

From No. 229, flags extended across the street to the City Hotel. On one of the flags were the words, "*Constitution and the Union*." The City Hotel was also gaily decorated with streamers. The house occupied by the Hancock Engine Company, No. 1, was finely decorated. On the end fronting the street, wreaths of evergreens were placed, in the centre of which were the words, "*Hancock Engine Company, No. 1*," "*New York, No. 5*," and between these wreaths were

the words, "*We greet you with a Fireman's welcome — Always Ready.*" Across the street large flags were suspended, on one of which were the following words: — "*The names of Hancock and Warren will live forever.*"

The houses of Mr. J. N. Devereux, C. H. Blanchard, Esq., and of Engine Company No. 2, were also decorated.

FRANKLIN STREET.

The residence of Mr. Joseph Caldwell, on this street, was finely decorated with bunting, and flags and streamers were hung across the street.

HIGH STREET.

Flags were suspended across this street at various points. Nos. 41, 43, and 45, were gaily decorated with festoons of bunting. The word "*Liberty*," in large gold letters, was placed nearly in the centre of the block, and the names of "*Prescott, Warren, and Putnam*," in small gold letters, were displayed at various points.

The residences of Mayor Sawyer, Alderman Lawrence, and others, were also gaily decorated with bunting.

MONUMENT SQUARE.

The building at the southwest corner of the Monument Grounds was decorated with bunting. In the centre, fronting the street, were the names of "*Hancock and Adams*," surrounded with evergreen.

On the east side of the grounds, the residence of Rev. Oliver C. Everett, No. 16, was finely decorated with bunting, which extended from the roof to the first story. The names of "*Prescott and Warren*" were also arranged among the folds of bunting, and upon the front was an arch, over which was the following inscription, "*Out of Death comes Life.*"

The residence of Mr. N. F. Frothingham, was also handsomely dressed with flags and bunting.

The residence of P. J. Stone, Esq., No. 25, was very gaily decorated with streamers wreathed around the pillars fronting the Monument Grounds.

Two large flags were suspended, one at the head of Concord, and the other at the head of Lexington Street, on one of which, in large letters extending the length of the flag, was the name of "*Daniel Webster*," and upon the other, the name of "*Edward Everett*."

The residences of Mr. James Lee, Jr., Nathaniel Brown, G. Washington Warren, and R. Frothingham, Jr., on the east side of the grounds, were each decorated in a very tasteful manner. In front of the residence of Mr. Brown, was the following: — "*Warren — a name we all delight to honor*." From the top of the Monument itself, two American flags were displayed.

At the western entrance to the Monument Grounds, immediately at the top of the stone steps, was placed a large arch, which was surmounted with small flags. Immediately in the centre of the flags was a large bronze eagle, holding in his beak a scroll, upon which was placed in gold letters, the words, "*The Day we Celebrate*." Beneath this, and extending entirely over the arch, were the words, "*Welcome to Bunker Hill*," in large gold letters, upon red velvet groundwork. On the sides of the arch were the names, in small gold letters, "*White Plains, Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Yorktown, Concord, Lexington, Bunker Hill, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, Flatbush*."

On the opposite entrance a similar arch was erected. It was surmounted by a large eagle, holding in his beak the motto of the United States, and underneath, in large gold letters, extending over the arch, the words, "*Our Whole Country*," with a large star at each end. On the sides were the

names of the other prominent battle-fields of the Revolution : "*Ger mantown, Stillwater, Stony Point, Saratoga, Monmouth, Briar Creek, Camden, Cowpens, Hober skill, Kingston Mount, and Eutaw Springs.*"

OTHER DISPLAYS.

Nos. 33 and 35, on Monument Avenue, were finely decorated. On Chestnut Street, the residence of Cyrus Call, No. 13, was tastefully decorated. On Adams Street, the residence of Mr. Edward Dana, No. 3, was decorated with streamers. Flags were suspended from the Armory of the City Guard, on Winthrop Street.

In Winthrop Square, a large flag, lately procured by the Warren Engine Company, No. 4, floated in the breeze from a tall flag-staff.

THE POLICE.

The disposition of the Police force of Charlestown, under Marshal CHAMBERLIN, was most excellent ; in fact it could not have been better, and although there was but little call for its services during the day, yet it was amply sufficient for any emergency. The mounted police made an excellent appearance, besides being a serviceable body. Deputy Sheriffs DEARBORN, PORTER, and JACOBS, were of this number, and were detailed as Captains at the Monument Grounds, where they did very effective service in keeping open a suitable avenue for the procession.

ARRIVAL OF THE PROCESSION.

An eager crowd in carriages, on foot, at the windows, and on the house tops, awaited the arrival of the procession from Boston, for long and tedious hours. A slight shower of rain fell about one o'clock, and those who were resolute in their

determination to see the "SEVENTH," and the rest of the military, hoped that such a thinning out would take place as to allow plenty of room for the procession to pass. But the rain stopped, and the crowd continued to grow till about two o'clock when the waving plumes of advancing horsemen told of the approach of the long looked-for procession. All along the route,—from Union Street to Franklin, up Franklin and High Streets, to Monument Square,—great masses of people were congregated, who cheered loudly, and vigorously waved their handkerchiefs. A very beautiful and impressive display was made at this point by the masonic part of the procession, which, as usual with all masonic processions, moved left in front. On reaching the entrance of the grounds, therefore, the whole body halted and opened to the right and left, when the Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, preceded by the Grand Marshal and Aids, marched through the entire length of the body, followed by the other grand officers and all the masonic bodies, and entered the grounds and pavilion right in front. This movement, peculiar to the Order, was one of the most attractive and impressive incidents of the day.

The entrance to the Monument Grounds was reached at about three o'clock, when the escort was dismissed, and the guests of the association took seats in the pavilion, which was crowded in every part, and the appearance of the assembly, eager with curiosity and enthusiasm, was extremely exciting.

THE PAVILION.

One platform was erected near the Monument for the accommodation of the Statue, the Masonic Lodges, Handel and Haydn Society, and the Germania Band—the latter of which furnished excellent music previous to the commencement of the ceremonies.

The Statue was within an enclosure composed of American flags, previous to its Inauguration, but the transparent nature of the drapery did not prevent a view of its outlines.

On the platform, occupied by the officers and guests of the Association, in addition to those whose names have been given as forming the First Division of the procession, were Geo. Peabody, Esq., of London; Hon. N. P. Banks, Peter Cooper, Esq., of New York; Dr. Hayes, (the Arctic Explorer,) Hon. Josiah Quincy, Jr., Hon. Anson Burlingame, and Major Benham, of the Army. Benjamin Smith, of Wayland, a Revolutionary soldier, also occupied a seat on the platform.

Joseph Warren Newcomb, Jr., and Miss Sarah A. Newcomb, great-grand children and the only surviving descendants of Gen. Joseph Warren, were present. Miss Newcomb wore a bracelet woven by the wife of Gen. Warren from his hair.

Nathaniel P. Willis, Esq., the distinguished poet and author, was seated among the audience, near the Speakers' platform. Professors C. C. Felton and Joseph Lovering, and other Professors of Harvard University, and many other gentlemen distinguished for learning, literature, and science, were also present.

The assemblage of ladies in the pavilion was large and brilliant, and added beauty, grace, and interest to the occasion. At four o'clock, being about the hour at which the battle commenced eighty-two years before on the same spot, the great audience had become seated and the exercises were opened with music and proceeded to their final conclusion, as already related.

MASONIC SERVICES.

After the Address of Hon. John T. Heard, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, as given on preceding pages, the services then proceeded as follows : —

Grand Master. R. W. Senior Grand Warden: In accordance with the vote of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, passed at the communication of that body, held in Boston, in March last, we are assembled here to assist in the Inauguration of this Statue of Major General JOSEPH WARREN, which has been sculptured by a skilful artist, under the patronage of a number of public spirited citizens, in honor of him whose devotion to his country's cause, in its struggle for National Independence, terminated his life. This illustrious individual, at the time of his death, occupied the highest station in our Order, which he had, for a series of years, filled with distinguished ability: It is my order, therefore, that the Brethren and all others present, maintain silence, that our solemn services may be duly observed.

Senior Grand Warden, (Bradford L. Wales.) — R. W. Junior Grand Warden: As the solemn rites of Freemasonry, appropriate to the Inauguration of a Statue erected to the memory of General WARREN, — a past Grand Master, — are now to take place, you will enjoin upon the Brethren, and all

others who are present, to observe the decorum befitting the place and the occasion.

Junior Grand Warden, (J. H. Sheppard.) — Brethren, and all others who are present: You will take notice that the M. W. Grand Master will now perform the ceremonies adapted to the Inauguration of a Statue. Let order and silence prevail.

The following Hymn, written by Rev. Wm. R. Alger, was sung by the Handel and Haydn Society, (tune — *Old Hundred*,) the audience uniting: —

When once of old, in Israel,
Our early brethren wrought with toil,
Jehovah's blessing on them fell
In showers of CORN, and WINE, and OIL.

When there a shrine to Him, alone,
They built, with worship sin to foil,
On threshold and on corner stone
They poured out CORN, and WINE, and OIL.

When once our noble WARREN, moved
Athwart the battle's dread turmoil,
And shed his martyr blood, it proved
Our country's CORN, and WINE, and OIL.

And we have come, fraternal bands,
With joy, and pride, and prosperous spoil,
To honor him by votive hands,
With streams of CORN, and WINE, and OIL.

The Statue of our Master Grand,
We plant upon this hallowed soil —
Hark, to the shoutings of the land!
Pour on it CORN, and WINE, and OIL.

Here where he fell, stand it for aye;
Nor serpent round it ever coil,
But to the latest ages say —
'T was placed 'midst CORN, and WINE, and OIL!

Grand Master. — R. W. Deputy Grand Master: What is the proper Jewel of your office.

Deputy Grand Master. — (Rev. William Flint.) The Square.

Grand Master. — Have you applied the Square to those parts of the Foundation-Stone that should be square?

Deputy Grand Master. — I have, Most Worshipful, and the Craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master. — R. W. Senior Grand Warden: What is the proper Jewel of your office?

Senior Grand Warden. — The Level.

Grand Master. — Have you applied the Level to the Foundation-Stone.

Senior Grand Warden. — I have, Most Worshipful, and the Craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master. — R. W. Junior Grand Warden: What is the proper Jewel of your office?

Junior Grand Warden. — The Plumb.

Grand Master. — Have you applied the Plumb to the several edges of the Foundation-Stone?

Junior Grand Warden. — I have, Most Worshipful, and the Craftsmen have done their duty.

Grand Master. — The Craftsmen having skilfully and faithfully performed their duty, I declare the Foundation-Stone of this Statue “well formed, true, and trusty.”

Rev. Noah M. Gaylord, one of the Grand Chaplains, then read the following selections from the Bible: —

“Therefore God give thee of the dew of Heaven, and the fatness of the earth, and plenty of corn, and wine.” [Genesis xxvii. 23.]

“And Jacob rose up early in the morning, and took the stone that he had put for his pillows, and set it up for a pillar, and poured oil upon the top of it.” [Genesis xxviii. 18.]

"Then shalt thou take the anointing oil, and pour it upon his head, and anoint him." [Exodus xxix. 7.

"And thou shalt take the anointing oil, and anoint the tabernacle, and all that is therein, and shalt hallow it, and all the vessels thereof; and it shall be holy." [Exodus xl. 9.

"That I will give you the rain of your land in his due season, the first rain, and the latter rain, that thou mayest gather in thy corn, and thy wine, and thine oil." [Deuteronomy xi. 14.

"Thou mayest not eat within thy gates the tithe of thy corn, or of thy wine, or of thy oil." [Deuteronomy xii. 17.

"Now, therefore, the wheat, and the barley, the oil, and the wine, which my Lord hath spoken of, let him send unto his servants." [2 Chronicles ii. 15.

"I have found David, my servant; with my holy oil have I anointed him." [Psalms lxxxix. 20.

"And wine that maketh glad the heart of man, and oil to make his face to shine, and bread which strengtheneth man's heart." [Psalms civ. 15.

"And the earth shall bear the corn, and the wine, and the oil; and they shall hear Jezreel." [Hosea ii. 22.

"They that dwell under his shadow shall return; they shall revive as the corn, and grow as the vine; the scent thereof shall be as the wine of Lebanon." [Hosea xiv. 7.

"The field is wasted, the land mourneth; for the corn is wasted; the new wine is dried up, the oil languisheth." [Joel i. 10.

"Yea, the Lord will answer and say unto his people, Behold, I will send you corn, and wine, and oil, and ye shall be satisfied therewith." [Joel ii. 19.

The Grand Master took the cup containing the Corn, and delivered it to the Deputy Grand Master, (Rev. William Flint,) who poured it upon the ground, saying:—

"May the Supreme Architect of the Universe strengthen and sustain the Craftsmen to finish the work founded by their fathers as shall best redound to His honor, and the welfare of this nation."

[The corn used was taken from a parcel of wheat, part of which was used at the laying of the corner-stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, in 1825. The Grand Master is indebted for it to the kindness of Mrs. Appleton, the widow of Brother Benjamin B. Appleton, who was at that time a Deacon of the Grand Lodge.]

The cup containing the Wine, having in like manner been delivered to the Senior Grand Warden, (Hon. Bradford L. Wales,) he poured it upon the ground, saying : —

“ May the Giver of All Things bestow His blessing upon all patriotic and benevolent undertakings, and plenteously bestow upon this people that virtue, and wisdom, which shall enable them to preserve and transmit to succeeding generations the privileges they enjoy.”

The cup containing the Oil, having been delivered to the Junior Grand Warden, (John H. Sheppard, Esq.,) he poured it upon the ground, saying : —

“ May the Great Ruler of the Universe preserve the Union of the United States, and may it be a bond of Friendship and Brotherly Love that shall endure through all time.”

The Junior Grand Warden then repeated in an eloquent manner, an Ode written by himself, as follows : —

Spots there are, forgotten never,
Spots where freemen died, or won ;
Glory shines on them forever,
As it shone on MARATHON.

Mark yon granite column towering,
Looming up o'er land and sea ;
There the storm of war, first lowering,
Burst on our Thermopylæ.

There the dreadful onset braving,
Our Grand Master fought and fell,
Like dying Knight with Red Cross waving,
While the trumpet sounds his knell.

Pioneer to peace and glory,
Nobly was his life-blood spent ;
He needs no stone to tell his story,
BUNKER HILL — his Monument.

Hark ! responding to each other,
 Spirits on this hill-top wait,
 While the Statue of our Brother,
 Solemnly we consecrate.

Corn, Wine, and Oil, were symbols given,
 In primeval Palestine,
 When brethren sought a boon from Heaven,
 Upon temple, church, or shrine.

WINE — from th' rich grape's blushing fountain,
 CORN — which grew in field, or glen,
 OIL — from the Olive's sunny mountain,
 Were the pure oblations then.

Shade of WARREN ! From thy dwelling
 View thy happy native land ; —
 From sea to sea, our UNION swelling —
 Oh ! forever may it stand.

The Grand Master in an impressive manner then said : —

“ May Corn, Wine, and Oil, which the Craftsmen employ as symbols of ‘Health, Plenty, and Peace,’ abound among men throughout the world ; and may this Statue long continue to stand upon this eminence as a memorial of affectionate gratitude to one who sacrificed his life for the benefit of mankind.”

The Benediction was then pronounced by Rev. Dr. Os-good, of Springfield, Grand Chaplain, as follows : —


“ May the blessing of Almighty God, the Ruler of the Universe, in whom we all live, move, and have our being, the Being who has bestowed upon us so many individual blessings, and so many national blessings, who has brought us together on this occasion, to render honor to the memory of one to whom honor is due — may the blessing of that God be upon us, and continue to bless us, until time shall be no longer. For Christ's sake, amen ! ”

Response by the Brethren — “ So mote it be ! ”





Am. Antiq. Soc. 37

Your Obedt. Son -
M. Pickens


HISTORY OF THE STATUE.

HISTORY OF THE STATUE.

THE Committee of Arrangements are happy in being able to present to their readers, in connection with these pages, a likeness of Colonel THOMAS HANDASYD PERKINS, who alone has the great honor of being the originator of the Statue of General WARREN. On the day of the battle of Bunker Hill, he was in the eleventh year of his age, and though then a mere boy, he was old enough to be deeply impressed by the striking occurrences of that day, as they were related to him at the time, and especially by the heroic death of the first great martyr of the American Revolution. After the lapse of three-quarters of a century, and upon the anniversary on which the glorious event was so appropriately commemorated by Hon. EDWARD EVERETT—the orator of that occasion also—Col. PERKINS chose a fitting opportunity to make known to the Association his proposition that, should the question of a Monument to the memory of Gen. WARREN come before them, he would subscribe one thousand dollars in aid of the object.

At an adjourned meeting of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, held July 1st, 1850, this munificent offer was communicated, and was, by vote of the meeting, referred to a Committee consisting of the President, Hon. G. WASHINGTON WARREN, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, and Hon. FRANKLIN DEXTER, who were instructed to report thereon at the next meeting.

On motion of Hon. WILLIAM APPLETON, it was also

Voted, That the Secretary be requested to communicate to Hon. THOMAS H. PERKINS, that the members of this Association will ever remember with gratitude the interest he has taken in the Association,— having been one of its founders. They thank him for his liberal offer, trusting that he may long enjoy the fruits of a well-spent life of munificence to all patriotic and benevolent institutions.

This Committee had several meetings for consultation, and were at last brought to the conclusion that the most appropriate Monument to General WARREN would be a Statue of him of heroic size. They therefore reported to the Association that a subscription be opened for a Statue, and that a memorial be addressed to Congress praying that an appropriation in aid of it be made by way of executing the Resolve of the Continental Congress, passed April 8, 1777. As this resolve contemplated the erection of “a Monument to Gen. WARREN, in the town of Boston,” it was thought advisable, in order to secure the appropriation from Congress, to propose that the Statue be placed in Faneuil Hall, should the City Government of Boston consent to receive it.

This report was unanimously accepted, and the same Committee were clothed with full powers to act in the premises. A subscription was opened for the Statue; Col. PERKINS heartily adopted the recommendation of the Committee, and subscribed the generous sum he first named. Two other liberal subscriptions were also immediately obtained; those of Hon. JOHN WELLES and SAMUEL APPLETON, Esq.

Hon. AMOS LAWRENCE subscribed his name, leaving the sum to be determined thereafter. A memorial was also addressed to Congress. It was presented to the Senate of the United States, in 1850, and referred to one of the Standing Committees; but no report was made thereon. The matter was called up in the thirty-second and also in

the thirty-third Congress, but no report or bill was made upon the subject.

In the year 1854, the Committee of the Association gave up all hope of receiving any aid from Congress, and decided that the work should be carried on by private effort. The four subscribers above-named had deceased; but their executors were ready to pay the subscriptions should the work go on. The sum left blank by AMOS LAWRENCE was carried out by his sons, AMOS A. and WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE; and a like sum was subscribed by his brother, Hon. ABBOTT LAWRENCE. A sufficient amount was thus subscribed to authorize the commencement of the work, and satisfactory assurances were then given to the Committee that the deficiency would be made up by the time of its completion. The Committee therefore determined to give the order to some American sculptor for the execution of the Statue.*

Col. PERKINS had, in one of his letters to the Committee, recommended to their consideration Mr. HENRY DEXTER, of Cambridgeport, as a Sculptor fully competent to undertake the work. This letter referred to certain works executed by him as being evidences of great merit, and as proof that he could execute the order for the Statue — should it be given to him — to the satisfaction of the Association and of the community. Col. PERKINS had deceased in the early part of this year — (January 11th, 1854;) and the Committee thought that his recommendation should be respectfully considered. Upon examination and inquiry, they were satisfied that the recommendation should be adopted. They unanimously voted to give the order to

* Col. Perkins in one of his letters observes, "I should prefer that such an emblem of the Patriotism of the General should be by an American Artist, and made upon American ground; the expense of importing a block would probably be less than that of the Statue when finished." * * * *

Mr. DEXTER, who required two years in which to fulfil it, after a design to be by him prepared should be submitted to and approved by them.

At the annual meeting of the Association, in 1855, Hon. Mr. EVERETT, on behalf of the Committee, reported that they had made an agreement with Mr. DEXTER; and that he had then completed his design of the Statue, which the Committee had approved. He also reported that Hon. FRANKLIN DEXTER desired to withdraw from the Committee, "in consequence of his pressing engagements, and his absence from the city and its neighborhood." He was consequently excused, and Dr. WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE was placed on the Committee in his stead.

The Committee took occasion to make several visits to the studio of the Sculptor, in Cambridgeport, while he was modelling from his design. At the annual meeting, in 1856, they reported the work to be in a satisfactory state of progress; and they were then instructed to use their exertions to have the Statue ready for delivery, so that it might be inaugurated on the ensuing anniversary, June 17, 1857. The Committee did everything in their power to carry out the proposed arrangement, while Mr. DEXTER, on his part, made the most sedulous and unremitting exertions to accomplish his task in season.

As the Directors were disappointed in their expectation of receiving an appropriation from the National Congress, in discharge of the honorary obligation imposed upon them by the resolve of the Continental Congress, before referred to, it was no longer deemed expedient to request the City Government of Boston to accept the Statue, and to provide for its reception in Faneuil Hall. On the contrary, as the work had been commenced and carried on under the auspices of the Association, there was no reason why it should not be kept under their care, and be placed on their own

grounds. The Committee were desirous that Bunker Hill should be the place of destination for the Statue; and the Sculptor concurred in the opinion, alleging, among other reasons, that Fanueil Hall was not suitably adapted for the exposition of Statuary. Accordingly, at a meeting of the Directors, held March 6, 1857, on motion of Hon. Mr. EVERETT, it was unanimously decided that a temporary building be immediately erected by the Committee, near the Monument, for the reception of the Statue, until the means could be obtained for the erection of a Granite Lodge, in which should be a room, properly arranged as a fit and permanent depository of this Statue, and "of such other appropriate works of art as the Directors may hereafter determine to place therein."

As soon as it was decided that the Statue should be placed on Bunker Hill, and there inaugurated upon the ensuing anniversary, the Committee applied themselves to obtaining additional subscriptions to provide for its payment. To their appeal a hearty response was given by this community. The amount necessary to defray the cost of the Statue was readily obtained.

After this had been done, the heirs of Dr. JOHN C. WARREN, desirous of testifying their respect to the memory of the illustrious hero, to whom they were so nearly related, signified to the Committee their willingness to contribute a suitable pedestal for the Statue. Their offer was cordially accepted. The splendid pedestal which now supports the Statue,—made of a block of Verd Antique, provided by the Roxbury Verd Antique Marble Company, from Roxbury, Vermont, and prepared and finished by A. WENTWORTH & COMPANY, of Boston, from a design given by Mr. DEXTER,—is the result of this liberal contribution. It rests upon a solid foundation of granite, laid deep in the ground, and cemented firmly together. There may it forever rest,

supporting this noble work of art, itself a beautiful specimen of American production, both in material and workmanship, and a permanent memorial of the patriotism of the generous donors.

In providing a temporary building for the Statue, and also for an office to the Monument, the Committee were fortunate to secure the gratuitous and valuable services of GEORGE A. PARKER, Esq., Consulting Railroad Engineer and Architect, who planned it and superintended its erection. It is a monumental building, twenty-eight and a half feet square, and twenty feet high to the top of the pediment. Considering the difficulty of the task—the planning of an appropriate building to be placed near the Obelisk, and adapted to the different purposes desired—and considering, also, the present limited means of the Association, the design may be deemed very successful, and will be of great assistance in the designing of a permanent structure which is destined at some future time to take its place. The unwonted exertions of the various mechanics employed in erecting this building, and doing the other work connected with it, in season for the celebration, have been duly acknowledged.

On the day of the celebration, the Statue was placed upon a platform within the Pavilion. During the evening, arrangements having been previously made, it was illuminated by gas-light, and was visited by several thousands. The effect of it upon the beholders was peculiarly grand. In the glare of the brilliant and waving flames of light, the features of the hero seemed to beam with deep and living expression, and his whole figure to be endowed with intelligence and power.

On the day after the celebration, the Statue was temporarily encased in a wooden box, and then removed and securely placed upon its pedestal. This has been so arranged that the permanent edifice, to be hereafter erected, may be built

around and may enclose the present building, which can then be taken away. There is reason, therefore, to hope that, inasmuch as the Statue of Gen. WARREN has been inaugurated on Bunker Hill with such imposing ceremonies, in the view of so vast an assemblage, and to the joy of the whole nation, its foundation may never be moved.

From the different notices of the Statue which appeared in the journals of the day, the following extract from an article published in one of the local papers * of the date of June 6, 1857, is here inserted: —

“One of the most interesting of recent events in the world of art—if we may be permitted to judge—is the completion of the Statue of General WARREN, by our fellow citizen, HENRY DEXTER. When erected upon its pedestal, on the consecrated spot to which its merits are to add a new attraction, it will tell to the crowds, daily visiting that place, henceforth that Art as well as Heroism is native to the soil. While, on the one hand, the visitor to Bunker Hill checks his steps to read with reverence upon a tablet at his feet, “Here WARREN fell,”—an American hero,—on the other, the form of the illustrious martyr of liberty will present itself to his admiring eye, raised by American art. In this we may be excused if we feel some local pride. The Statue of WARREN, which, in the judgment of those who have seen it, has been so successfully completed, was wrought in our own city, by one of our neighbors, in his studio at home. No journey to Italy and residence among the monuments of Grecian art was deemed necessary to the achievement of the work. The sculptor had a modern hero to delineate, and drew his inspiration from the times in which he lived, and the character which in his deathless words and deeds he left to posterity.

“The Statue is seven feet high, of the best Italian marble, and weighed in the block about seven tons. It is draped in

* Cambridge Chronicle.

the costume of the revolutionary period,—the model of the artist, as we have understood, being a veritable citizen's suit of Governor HANCOCK, which has come down to our generation. The attitude of the figure is highly dignified and imposing. The right hand rests upon a sword, the left being raised as in the act of giving emphasis to his utterance. The chest is thrown out, the head, which is uncovered, is elevated, and, upon the broad brow, and the firm, manly features of the face, thought and soul are unmistakably stamped. As we gaze on this noble figure, we imagine that we see the original at the moment when the imminent peril of his country engrossed his thought, and the great idea of the time thrilled his soul with its inspiration. There is a spirit in the marble; and the old days come vividly up as you stand in the grand ideal presence. You seem to see the gleam of the British bayonets; you hear the footsteps and the loud words of the hurrying and excited crowds in the streets. Thus we believe the scenes of those days will be brought up to thousands of minds when it shall be visited in its place upon the grounds with which the hero's name is forever associated."

The names of the Subscribers to the Statue are here appended. Let it be hoped that this successful effort will be followed by others of a like character, as suggested in the preceding addresses;—and that, in the language of the Committee in their first report, made in 1850, "the artistic talent of the country may be employed in the worthy and appropriate office of transmitting the memory of its great men and its meritorious deeds to after times."

SUBSCRIBERS TO THE STATUE.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS.

* Thomas H. Perkins, *Boston.*

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

* John Welles, *Boston.*

* Samuel Appleton, *Boston.*

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS.

* Amos Lawrence, *Boston.*

* Abbott Lawrence, *Boston.*

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS.

G. Washington Warren, *Charlestown.*

Peter Hubbell, *Charlestown.*

James Lee, Jr., *Charlestown.*

James Hunnewell & Son, *Charlestown.*

J. Wiley Edmands, *Newton.*

Jacob Foss, *Charlestown.*

William Carleton, *Charlestown.*

Luther V. Bell, *Charlestown.*

James Dana, *Charlestown.*

James W. Paige & Co., *Boston.*

John W. Trull, *Boston.*

Josiah Bradlee & Co., *Boston.*

Charles H. Mills & Co., *Boston.*

Lawrence, Stone, & Co., *Boston.*

Read, Chadwick, & Dexter, *Boston.*

James M. Beebè & Co., *Boston.*

Nathan Appleton, *Boston.*

* Deceased.

FIFTY DOLLARS.

Stephen Fairbanks,	<i>Boston.</i>
Johnson, Sewall, & Co.,	<i>Boston.</i>
P. J. Stone,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
William H. Prescott,	<i>Boston.</i>
F. Skinner & Co.,	<i>Boston.</i>

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Robert C. Winthrop,	<i>Boston.</i>
William R. Lawrence,	<i>Boston.</i>
Isaac Kendall,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Walter Hastings,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Henry A. Pierce,	<i>Boston.</i>
Artemas Tirrell,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Lynde A. Huntington,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Andrew T. Hall,	<i>Boston.</i>
Edward Lawrence,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
James Adams,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Timothy T. Sawyer,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Richard Frothingham, Jr.,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
George B. Neal,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
Josiah F. Guild,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
John Hurd,	<i>Charlestown.</i>
George Howe,	<i>Roxbury.</i>
Edward Everett,	<i>Boston.</i>
Nathan Matthews,	<i>Boston.</i>
Thomas B. Curtis,	<i>Boston.</i>
Sampson & Tappan,	<i>Boston.</i>
Isaac Livermore,	<i>Cambridge.</i>
Samuel Hooper,	<i>Boston.</i>
Albert Fearing,	<i>Boston.</i>
Edward S. Rand,	<i>Boston.</i>
Benjamin Loring,	<i>Boston.</i>
George W. Lyman,	<i>Boston.</i>
George O. Hovey,	<i>Boston.</i>
F. W. Lincoln, Jr.,	<i>Boston.</i>
John P. Rice,	<i>Boston.</i>
Wm. W. Wheildon,	<i>Charlestown.</i>

CORRESPONDENCE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Committee at an early day extended their invitations to be present on this interesting occasion, to the President and Vice President of the United States, members of the Cabinet, Ex-Presidents and others connected with the present and past administrations; to Senators in Congress and Governors of all the States; to distinguished officers of the Army and Navy; to the Governor and Lieut. Governor and Council of the Commonwealth, and other officers of the Executive Government; to the members of Congress from Massachusetts, and to past members in the districts of Middlesex and Suffolk; to the Judiciary of the Commonwealth; to the Faculty of Harvard College and Presidents and Professors of other seats of learning; to various associations and other bodies; to the several city governments of the State, and to various distinguished persons in literary, political and civil life. Many of those to whom these invitations were ad-

dressed, responded to them by their presence on the occasion; from many others letters were received, some of which follow in these pages, and from others no response whatever has yet reached the Committee. No doubt some of their invitations were misdirected or miscarried, and failed to reach the parties for whom they were intended; and with respect to others, their replies may have met with a similar fate.

It would have been extremely gratifying to the Committee if they could have obtained the attendance of the Chief Magistrate of the country and of distinguished and patriotic citizens from every State in the Union, in order more emphatically to make the occasion one of national interest and feeling, and thereby re-kindle the ardor and warm into living acts the gratitude we owe to our daring and patriotic ancestors, for the liberty and glory we now enjoy as a nation. The next thing to the presence of such representatives was the expression of their interest in the occasion, and this many of them have given to us in the letters which follow.

Letter to the President of the United States.

CHARLESTOWN, April 2d, 1857.

SIR:

Desirous of commemorating the noble deeds of our Fathers, and of contributing to the patriotic feeling of the country, and thereby promoting national harmony and union,—the Bunker Hill Monument Association will inaugurate on the 17th of June next—the 82d Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill—a Statue of Gen. Joseph Warren, near the spot where he fell, the first great martyr in the cause of American Independence. Addresses will be delivered on the occasion by Hon. Edward Everett and other distinguished citizens, and arrangements are to be made for a celebration of more than ordinary interest.

In compliance with the wishes of the Association and the general desire of our citizens, the undersigned, a Committee for that purpose, most respectfully invite you to honor the occasion with your presence.

The Battle of Bunker Hill, the great early contest of the Revolution, and the conflagration of Charlestown, the great early sacrifice in the cause of our country's rights, have rendered the scene of these events memorable, and this spot so celebrated in the history of our country, has been visited by nearly all your predecessors, and is regarded, we feel assured, with equal interest by yourself. And certainly no opportunity for an official visit of the President to Bunker

Hill could be more appropriate or timely than the one now proposed.

We need not add how gratifying it would be to us personally, as well as to the Association we have the honor to represent, and the people of this Commonwealth, if you should be pleased to accept this invitation.

We are, sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,

WM. W. WHEILDON,

TIMO. T. SAWYER,

FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR.

JAMES BUCHANAN,

President of the United States.



The President's Reply.

WASHINGTON, May 13, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have had the honor to receive your kind invitation, on behalf of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to be present on their approaching anniversary at the Inauguration of "a Statue of General Joseph Warren near the spot where he fell." I regret that public duties of grave and pressing importance will prevent me from enjoying this privilege.

The erection of a Statue to General Warren is a tribute of gratitude eminently due to the memory of the first great martyr in the cause of American Independence. At the present moment

it cannot fail to have a happy effect in recalling the memory of the present generation from topics of dangerous political excitement to the heroic age of the Republic,—“to the times which tried men’s souls.” General Warren no more belongs to Massachusetts than the Father of his Country belongs to Virginia.—The name and the fame of the heroes and the statesmen of the Revolution belong to the United States of America as a common property,—as a glorious bond of Union between the several States. May the day never arrive when this bond shall be severed, and when the people, with sacrilegious hands, shall tear down the temple erected and dedicated by their great forefathers to the Constitution, to the Union, and to civil and religious liberty!

Repeating my regrets that I cannot be with you on this interesting occasion, I remain,

Yours very truly,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.,

The Chairman of the Committee received a private letter from the Vice President, Mr. Breckinridge, in reply to their invitation, and were referred to his letter to the State Committee, which has since been placed in their hands, and will be found in the correspondence with that Committee.

Invitation to the Legislature.

[A letter similar to the following was at the same time addressed to the House of Representatives, both branches being then in session.]

To the Honorable the Senate

of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts :

THE Bunker-Hill Monument Association propose on the 17th of June, to Inaugurate with public ceremonies a marble Statue of General Joseph Warren, the first distinguished martyr in the cause which he so early and so ardently espoused.

Gen. Warren, at the time of his death and for some time previously, held the important position under the first Provincial Congress, of Chairman of the Committee of Public Safety,—a purely patriotic body exercising both civil and military authority in the Colony,—and was elected Major General only three days before the battle of Bunker Hill.

It has been thought fitting that his patriotic and important services in our country's trials,—when the rights of man were in danger by the design to subject our fathers to unjust legislation and tyrannical rule,—should be commemorated and his fame made enduring by an imperishable Statue of his person, to be erected near the spot where he fell.

In this grateful and patriotic service,—alike honorable to its projectors and worthy of the noble spirit of the man,—the undersigned,

a Committee of the Association, respectfully invite the members of your Honorable body to participate.

The ceremonies will take place in the presence of the Association and its distinguished guests, under a pavilion on the Monument Grounds in Charlestown.

We are respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
WM. W. WHEILDON,
TIMOTHY T. SAWYER,
FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR.

Charlestown, May 20, 1857.

Circular of Invitation.*

[This Circular was addressed by the Committee to the Officers of the General and State Governments, to Senators and Members of the House of Representatives, to Ex-Presidents and other past Officers of the United States, Officers of the Army and Navy, and to various distinguished political, literary and scientific gentlemen in different parts of the country.]

CHARLESTOWN, MASS., April 7th, 1857.

SIR :

The Bunker-Hill Monument Association propose to celebrate the 82d Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker-Hill, on the 17th of June next, by the Inauguration of a Statue of General Warren,

which will then be placed upon the Battle Ground; by Addresses from Hon. Edward Everett and other distinguished Gentlemen, and by other appropriate ceremonies.

The Committee of Arrangements have deemed that this will be a celebration of no ordinary interest and importance, and they therefore respectfully request that you will be pleased to honor them with your attendance on the occasion.

On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements.

G. WASHINGTON WARREN,
WM. W. WHEILDON,
TIMO. T. SAWYER,
FREDERIC W. LINCOLN, JR.

From the Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1st,

GENTLEMEN :

I have received your invitation to attend the celebration of the 82nd Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, at which time it is proposed to place a Statue of Gen. Warren upon the Battle Ground.

I concur most heartily with the Committee of Arrangements in regarding the occasion as one of no ordinary interest, and regret that my official duties compel me to decline their invitation to be present.

I trust the scene will draw citizens from every State and Territory, of every religious creed and political faith, and that they may be enabled to gather a new inspiration from the memories which the time and place are so well calculated to revive. When

our Fathers stood upon that spot eighty-two years ago, they were animated with a patriotism which knew no latitude, and pandered to no prejudice. It was worthy of the men and the age, and it is not strange that with each successive year we should feel an increasing veneration for the memory of the great and good men, who have rendered not only Bunker Hill, but all the scenes of Revolutionary times, objects of reverential regard. The purpose of your celebration affords to our countrymen, in every clime, whether present or absent, at home or abroad, the opportunity of discharging two important obligations—the one to the illustrious dead in honoring their memory—the other to the restless, active living, in exciting in their hearts the same broad national patriotism which has stamped the virtues of our Revolutionary Fathers with immortality.

In the mutations to which places, individuals, and nations, have been subjected in man's history, no locality, except one, is so distinguished for the influences which have resulted not only to our own land, but the general interests of mankind, as the spot "where the first great battle of the American Revolution was fought." The ground upon which you stand is almost holy, and the associations which Bunker Hill inspire have already exerted, and will continue to exert, a power upon the destiny of our race which will be felt through all coming time.

The duty which you have on this occasion singled out as due to "Him—the first great martyr in this great cause! to him—the premature victim of his own self-devoting spirit!" will be but half performed, if you suffer the opportunity to pass without re-kindling in your own bosoms those sentiments of devotion to every section, which animated him while living, and no doubt cheered him in the beamless gloom of death.

The day, the association, and the tribute you are offering to an elevated patriotism unparalleled in history, combine to make this a

fit and proper time to renew the vows which our ancestors pledged, and though comparatively few may have the happy privilege of witnessing the ceremonies which will add new lustre to the day, I trust that a nation's heart will throb and beat through you, and its recollections will inspire in every patriot a new zeal to "form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity forever."

I am, very respectfully, yours,

HOWELL COBB.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

From the Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22d, 1857.

DEAR SIR:

I have received through yourself, the polite invitation of the Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to be present at the 82d anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June next, when the inauguration of a Statue of Gen. Warren will take place. The occasion is one of the highest interest, and I should participate in the ceremonies in honor of the memory of Gen. Warren with much satisfaction, did not official engagements forbid my absence at the time designated.

Be pleased to express to the Committee my regrets, that I am unable to accept their invitation, and to believe me to be,

Your obedient servant,

I. TOUCEY.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

From the Secretary of the Interior.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 14, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 17th ultimo, transmitting the invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to be present at an extraordinary celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, by the inauguration of a Statue of General Warren.

The fame of Warren is peculiarly dear to the American people ; with our admiration for his genius, patriotism and self-devotion, there mingles a sentiment of personal affection and regret at the remembrance of his private virtues and untimely doom.

No nobler record of the orator, the patriot, the hero, the martyr of freedom, could grace the pedestal on which his image shall stand, than his own immortal words : "Our liberty, it must be preserved—it is far dearer than life."

To take part in the grateful tribute you design to his memory would be an eminent gratification to me, did not the engrossing nature of my official duties deny me the privilege.

With respect, I am, gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

J. THOMPSON.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

From the Attorney General, Hon. J. S. Black.

WASHINGTON, April 13, 1857.

SIR :

A press of public duties prevents the Attorney General from acknowledging with his own hand your kind invitation to participate in the celebration on Bunker Hill on the 17th of June next.

It is not probable that his duties will suffer him to be present with you on that glad occasion. But he has directed me to thank you and through you the Committee, for the honor you have done him in bidding him come in person to a gathering where all America will be present in spirit.

I am, sir, with high respect, yours,

JAMES F. SHUNK.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

From Lieut. General Scott.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
New York, April 27, 1857. }

GENTLEMEN :

I accept, with great pleasure, the invitation you have done me the honor to send me, to witness the inauguration of a Statue of General Warren, at Bunker Hill, on the approaching anniversary of the battle that inaugurated our glorious Revolution.

With high respect, Gentlemen,

I remain your obedient servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., Esquires.

NOTE. In a subsequent note, as is already well known, Gen. Scott felt obliged to cancel his acceptance and was not present.

From Major General Wool.

TROY, New York, May 25th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I had the honor to receive your invitation to participate in celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, the 17th June next, by the inauguration of the Statue of General Warren.

I regret to say that my official duties will not allow me the gratification of being with you on so interesting and ever memorable day, the 17th June, to do honor to the memory of one who sacrificed himself for his country and his country's good.

I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN E. WOOL.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

From Lieut. Colonel Lay.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, }
New York, June 11, 1857. }

GENTLEMEN :

In the name of the officers of the staff of Lieut. General Scott—myself being the only one present—I have to acknowledge the invitation for the 17th of June, with which the Bunker Hill Monument Association, through you, has honored us.

The other officers thus honored will, I am sure, feel the same regret as myself, at being unable to accept it.

Lieut. Col. Scott has gone to Europe, Major McDowell is *en route*

from Texas for this city, and Lieut. Colonel Thomas is absent as a member of Court Martial, at Old Point Comfort. Under these circumstances, public duties will not permit me to leave the office here.

I need not add that, by us, though absent, as by every American soldier, will be paid the same tribute of reverential sympathy in that occasion which will be felt throughout our land.

May I not add the expression of a hope, which will be felt by many, that in reviving the associations of a common glory, this touching celebration may tend to re-knit the bonds of a common cause.

I have the honor to remain, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. LAY.

Lieut. Colonel, Acting Ass't. Adj't. General.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

MAINE—Letter from Gov. Williams.

AUGUSTA, ME., June 10, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

Your note of the 12th May ultimo, containing an invitation, by which I presume you intended to honor the State in the person of the Executive, has been received.

Happening, somewhat out of the usual course of affairs, to occupy the Executive chair of the State, it devolves upon me to acknowledge the honor of the invitation, although it is not in my power to embrace the opportunity it offers me to participate in the attractive

ceremonies to which you refer. I am interested, nevertheless, in every measure calculated to perpetuate the historic renown of the martyrs to liberty, and especially of him who so early in the memorable struggle became a victim at the shrine of patriotism.

Trusting that your brightest anticipations of success in celebrating the approaching anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill may be fulfilled, and that a stirring impulse may be given by the varied influences of the day in the direction of that all-comprehensive liberty which was the inspiration of the revolutionary era, and faithfully cherished by the Fathers as the consummation of their hopes,

I remain, very truly, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH H. WILLIAMS.

G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr., Esquires.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Letter from Gov. Halle.

COUNCIL CHAMBER, Concord, June 13, 1857.

DEAR SIR :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 6th instant, inviting me to be present with my staff, at the celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, for which you will please accept my sincere thanks.

It would give me great pleasure to be in attendance on that occasion, and I have delayed replying to your letter until this moment, for I had hoped that I should be able to accept your invitation

and be present. But the Legislature now in session has voted to adjourn at an early day, and the many public duties devolving upon me in my official capacity renders it impossible for me to be absent for any length of time.

Rest assured, however, that you have my best wishes for the success of the contemplated patriotic celebration and inauguration of a Statue of General Warren, for I believe that it was owing in a great measure to the indomitable spirit of those heroes who fought at Bunker Hill, and who were guided and animated by such men as the noble-hearted Warren, that first implanted in the hearts of the men of this country the desire to assert our absolute independence from the mother country.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HAILE.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.,

Letter from Ex-President Franklin Pierce.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. H., June 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

Engagements which cannot well be deferred, forbid my acceptance of your invitation to be present at the inauguration of the Statue of General Warren, on the 17th inst.

It gratifies me to know that the eighty-second anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is to be signalized by ceremonies so appropri-

ate and interesting; and you will have my sympathies on the occasion, and my best wishes for all that can make the day pleasant and memorable.

The regret which I feel in not being able to participate with you, is enhanced by recollections which are revived with peculiar freshness in this locality, when, during the earlier years of my life, I enjoyed, to so large an extent, intercourse with officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who settled in this region after the close of the war.

It occurs to me, as a glorious reminiscence, that forty-nine years after General Warren fell, it was my privilege to be present when fourteen of the survivors of the battle, the anniversary of which you are to commemorate—all at that time residents of this town—were assembled under the hospitable roof of one of their number.

They have passed away with the generation of the revolutionary epoch. There is no survivor now.

Rejecting all sentiments and opinions calculated to lower our estimate of what the valor and wisdom of the fathers of the Republic achieved, let us manifest our reverence for their memory, not only by the erection of suitable monuments, but by taking the more earnest heed to their example and precepts.

Accept, gentlemen, my thanks for your kind consideration, and believe me, very truly,

Your friend and servant,

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

MASSACHUSETTS—Letter from Chief Justice Shaw.

GENTLEMEN :

I am much obliged by the kind invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to attend the interesting services at Charlestown on the 17th of June, instant, and very much regret that it will not be in my power to accept this gratifying invitation, and that of the citizens of Charlestown, to attend the levee at the City Hall, on the same occasion.

With an earnest hope that the celebration will be an agreeable and successful one,

I am, gentlemen, with the highest respect,

Your obedient servant,

LEMUEL SHAW.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Judge Sprague.

Boston, May 28, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

It would afford me very high gratification to unite with you in the celebration of the 17th of June, and it is with great regret that I feel compelled to say that the state of my health is such that it is not in my power to accept the the invitation which you have done me the honor to extend to me.

With great respect, your obedient servant,

P. SPRAGUE.

To Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

Letter from Judge Sanger.

BOSTON, June 8, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to be in the receipt of your invitation in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to be present at the inauguration of the Statue of General Warren, on the 17th inst. It will give me great pleasure to be in attendance on that occasion, if I can get relieved from official engagements which I have next week in Worcester County.

I am, very truly, your obedient servant,

GEO. P. SANGER.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Hon. Caleb Cushing.

NEWBURYPORT, 16th June, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR :

I cannot express to you how much regret I feel on account of not being able to attend the celebration to-morrow. The interest of the occasion, the brilliancy of the spectacle, and the opportunity of meeting at once so many gentlemen whom it would give me pleasure to see,—had caused me to look forward to it with much pleasurable anticipation. But a severe contusion in the leg by the kick of a horse constrains me to shun all exertion.

I beg you to accept my grateful acknowledgments for your attention in this matter, and I am

Very truly yours,

C. CUSHING.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Letter from Hon. Rufus Choate.

Boston, June 16, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:

I had expected until quite recently that I should be able to witness, if not to take part in, the ceremonies to which you have been so kind as to invite me, and had communicated this expectation to a gentleman of the Committee. I now discover that this will be impossible, and am compelled therefore to thank you more formally for your courtesy, and to express my regret at my own disappointment.

The service you are to perform is one which no American would willingly fail to witness. A conspicuous day of our history is to be observed; a noble life and a splendid death to be rehearsed; and the eloquent memories which make that hill grand and sacred, the Monument and Statue and the voices of genius and patriotism will concur to move those feelings and revive those public virtues by which nations are created and preserved and borne onward and upward in their courses—sentiments and lessons eminently seasonable here and now.

Yet whoever speaks there, and however worthily, the “true orator of the day” will be that beaming face, and heroic form and attitude in which the fortunate and gifted artist has called to life the beauty, fire and patriotism of Warren himself under the whole inspiration of the hour.

I hope that every State will be represented there, and that the influence of the ceremony will be diffused as widely as the good and the glory of the great transaction which it commemorates.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

RUFUS CHOATE.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Hon. Josiah Quincy.

QUINCY, July 22d, 1857.

DEAR SIR :

Your invitation to the celebration of the 17th ult. was not received until the day preceding, and circumstances prevented my accepting it. Many considerations would have rendered my presence at the ceremony to me peculiarly interesting, in addition to the gratification of witnessing so just and appropriate a tribute paid to the memory of this earliest martyr to the liberties of our country. It was fitting that the inhabitants of Charlestown should be instrumental in raising a Statue to one, who fell among the charred ruins and flaming dwellings of their ancestors. I remember Charlestown, not many years after its conflagration, when its walls were black, crumbling, falling,—its chimneys standing in groups amid the ashes of its perishing mansions. The contrast is great between what I remember and what I now witness;—between a town dilapidated and prostrate, and a city rising like a phoenix, rejoicing in wealth, strength, and in every evidence of a present and long-continued prosperity.

Personal feelings would have given me a vivid and peculiar interest in the occasion. Joseph Warren was the intimate friend of my father, his family physician, inseparably united to each other by common feelings of indignation at the wrongs done and the sufferings inflicted on their country. Their correspondence, in views and principles, is shown in a memoir of my father, published by me, in 1825. A letter from Warren is there inserted, of which a *fac simile* is given, which, being then supposed to be his only existing autograph, occasioned the whole volume to be placed, by the late J. C. Warren, in the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument.

These friends and correspondents were associated, in life and in death, by like feelings and spirit. In 1774, my father, then in full professional business and high standing at the bar, left his prospects and his family, at the earnest solicitation of Joseph Warren, Samuel Adams, and others of kindred patriotic zeal, and embarked for London for the purpose of confidentially communicating their wishes and views to the friends of America in England. His mission was carefully concealed from the public, lest the enemies of the American cause should devise means to counteract his influence. After fulfilling its object with an intensity of interest and assiduity to which his health became a victim, against the express will of his physician, at the request of Dr. Franklin and other friends of the colonies, he embarked for Boston, bearing with him confidential communications to the American patriots, which they dared not entrust to letters. The voyage terminated his existence. On the 26th of April, 1775, when dying, within sight of his native shore, in the harbour of Cape Ann, he declared *"he had but one desire, but one prayer, which was that he might live long enough to have an interview with Samuel Adams and Joseph Warren ; that granted he would die content."*—Thus departed the friend and copatriot of Joseph Warren ; not as he did "on a field ever memorable and ever glorious, but in solitude ; amidst suffering, without associate and without witness, yet breathing forth a dying wish for his country ; desiring to live only to perform towards her, a last and signal service." The time, mode and circumstances of his death, drew from the earliest historian of American Independence, (Dr. Gordon) who knew him personally, and was well acquainted with all the facts and feelings connected with the occasion, the following tribute at the time of his death.* "My friend

* Gordon's History of the Independence of the United States, Vol. 1, p. 491.

Quincy, has sacrificed his life, for the service of his country. Let him be remembered among the patriot heroes, who fell in the cause of liberty and his memory be dear to posterity."

You will easily believe, that in connection with such recollections, I deeply regret my absence from the celebration of the 17th of June, and that I should have joined with heartfelt cordiality in this just tribute to the memory of this earliest and most distinguished martyr to the cause of American Independence.

I am, sir, with great respect,

Yours, &c.,

JOSIAH QUINCY.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Letter from Ex-Governor Levi Lincoln.

WORCESTER, June 13, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I am greatly obliged and honored by the invitation with which you have been pleased to favor me, to attend the celebration of the 82d anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and Inauguration of a Statue of General Warren, on the battle ground, on the 17th inst.

It was my good fortune to witness the laying of the corner stone of the Bunker Hill Monument, and years after, my happiness to participate in the celebration of the accomplishment of that noble work. As inseparably connected with the event which it commemorates, the *name*, the *services*, and the *memory* of WARREN have ever claimed the deepest homage of the heart, and my sympathies are with all who do them reverence. It would, indeed, afford me the truest gratification to be present at the inauguration of his Statue, in its

appropriate place, on the very spot of his patriotic martyrdom, but the state of my health, I have to fear, will not permit an exposure, with impunity, to the crowd, the excitement, and the fatigue necessarily attendant upon such an occasion, and I feel constrained, for this reason, to beg of you to hold me excused.

With sentiments of the highest respect, I am, gentlemen, most gratefully, your obliged servant,

LEVI LINCOLN.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Hon. John G. Palfrey.

CAMBRIDGE, June 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

On returning yesterday from an absence from the Commonwealth, I find your obliging note of the 12th instant. I am very grateful for the honor of your invitation, which I should be happy to avail myself of, should circumstances permit. But it is probable that the departure of a friend for Europe on the day to which your note relates, will so employ me as to deprive me of the gratification.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN G. PALFREY.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from William H. Prescott, Esq.

BOSTON, June 8th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have had the pleasure of receiving the invitation with which you have honored me to be present on the 17th of June, at

the inauguration of the Statue of General Warren on the battle-ground of Bunker Hill: and I regret that my absence from town must prevent my availing myself of it. But I assure you there will be no one present who will feel a livelier sympathy in the interesting ceremony of that day and in the well-merited tribute of respect to the memory of the first great martyr of our Revolution. ✓

With high respect,

I remain, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,

William W. Wheildon,

Timothy T. Sawyer,

Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr.

From George Peabody, Esq.

GEORGETOWN, May 25th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

It will afford me great pleasure to be present at the inauguration of the Statue of General Warren on Bunker Hill, on the 17th June, being the anniversary of the battle which took place on that ground in 1775. I feel highly honored by the invitation to be present on this occasion, which you have given me.

Very respectfully and truly,

GEORGE PEABODY.

To the Committee, &c.

From Hon. Arthur W. Austin.

WEST ROXBURY, June 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I acknowledge your politeness with much pleasure.

I regret to say, that I am so much indisposed, that I shall not be able to avail myself of the kind and courteous attention of the Bunker Hill Monument Association.

Very faithfully, yours, &c.,

ARTHUR W. AUSTIN.

P. S. If sentiments are in fashion, I subjoin the following :—

The “True American Heart.” The native home of the principles contended for by our fathers.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Charles G. Greene, Esq.

BOSTON, 16th June, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind note of invitation in behalf of the Committee of Arrangements of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, to unite with the Association in their celebration of the memorable 17th. I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for this unexpected and unmerited courtesy, and to say in reply that it will afford me the highest gratification to participate in the peculiarly interesting ceremonies of that occasion, under the direction of that patriotic body of citizens who have done so much to render immortal those great deeds of our fathers which won freedom for America.

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

CHARLES G. GREENE.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Dr. Edward Warren.

NEWTON LOWER FALLS.

GENTLEMEN :

I am much gratified by your invitation to attend the ceremonies on the 17th.

It will give me great pleasure to be present at the inauguration of the Statue of my uncle upon that day.

Respectfully yours,

EDWARD WARREN.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Mr. Joseph Warren.

FOXBORO', June 16, 1857.

DEAR SIR :

The honor conferred by your kind invitation to celebrate the 82d anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is duly appreciated ; but I regret that bodily indisposition will prevent my attendance. It would give me great satisfaction to meet you there, and gratefully witness the erection of a Statue of my beloved uncle, where he sealed his principles with his blood.

I here offer you the following sentiments :—

1. BUNKER HILL : May the contemplation of our infant valor displayed on Bunker Hill forever fan the flame of patriotism and kindle it in the hearts of future generations.

2. OUR GREAT COUNTRY : May it always be as peaceful as it is powerful ; vigilant and prompt to discern and correct its own faults ; ever respecting the rights of others while guarding its own.

3. THE MILITARY :—

When in the pride of martial bloom,
May justice keep our armor bright ;
Let honesty our eagle plume,
And mingle modesty with might.

Tendering, dear sir, to yourself and brethren of the Committee my thanks and respectful regards,

I remain, yours, &c.,

JOSEPH WARREN.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Letter from Edward S. Meader, Esq.

WESTFORD, Mass., June 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

Your invitation to be present and participate in the celebration of the 82d anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the inauguration of a Statue of General Warren on the 17th of June, instant, is received. I accept your invitation, and shall be present.

My father fought at the Battle of Bunker Hill, and for that reason, together with many others, I have always regarded the anniversaries of it with more than ordinary interest.

Thanking you for your kind invitation, I have the honor to remain,

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD S. MEADER.

To the Committee, &c.



NEW YORK—Letter from Ex-President Van Buren.

LINDENWOLD, June 5th, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have delayed my answer to your polite invitation, in the hope of being able to make it an exception to the course I have for many years pursued on similar occasions, but I have nevertheless to

regret that I am constrained to throw myself on the indulgence of your Association, in declining the request with which they have honored me.

I trust that they will not attribute this decision to indifference to the object they have in view, as such a conclusion would do me great injustice.

The high standing of General Warren, among the earliest friends of the Revolution—his exemplary patriotism—his good conduct on all occasions, and especially on that day when he and many of his brave associates sealed their devotion to the public cause with their blood, excited an impulse in its favor, and gave to his example an influence which were of vital importance to the successful prosecution of that momentous contest. These considerations will forever keep Gen. Warren's name and fame on the roll of Revolutionary merit at the point assigned to them by a grateful country, and call for the step which your Association have decided upon.

I know that I do but justice to the patriotic views of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, when I assume that in this act of honor to the memory of a distinguished fellow-citizen, they are actuated by a desire to accomplish another, and I may say without disparagement, a still higher object—that of strengthening and perpetuating the great principle of self-government which lies at the foundation of our political institutions, of which the Revolution itself was born, and in the defence of which that illustrious citizen freely laid down his life.

The soil of Massachusetts drank the first American blood that was shed in support of that principle: a proud legacy, left to her by the Revolution, imposing upon her sons the obligation of eternal vigilance in maintaining it. They have so regarded it, and, although at times differing with their fellow-citizens of the Union upon other

points, there has never been a moment when a blow aimed at its safety would not have rallied to its defence every strong arm and honest heart in the State. They have appreciated this obligation as well in its difficulties as in its magnitude. Too shrewd not to foresee, they have never been unmindful of the dangers from within as well as from without, which beset the maintenance of a rule of action, which when faithfully adhered to, is so severely just and impartial in the distribution of political power, and the successful working of which is so liable to be regarded with apprehension by governments differently organized. The strong passions of personal ambition, pride of state and lust of power, will always make their votaries more or less restive under such a system. There is reason to hope that some at least of our cotemporaries in the great family of nations, whilst we leave them to choose the form of government they like best, will be disposed to reciprocate the privilege to us, perhaps without ever cherishing a desire to interfere adversely with our free institutions; but we can never be certain that such will be the disposition of all, and may not hope that many of them will ever regard with cordial favor the permanent success of our system.—Fortunately, the power we have already acquired under its influence, and by the blessing of Providence, is sufficient to make us safe against the machinations or assaults of the most powerful; yet these are considerations which, without unreasonable jealousies on our part, may be regarded as furnishing good grounds for constant watchfulness.

Your patriotic Association has wisely judged that the safest antidote against every political evil to which our beloved institutions may at any time be exposed, is to keep alive the spirit of the Revolution, and that this can in no way be more successfully done than by perpetuating the memory of its sacrifices and its glories. The

Bunker Hill Monument was a great movement towards the accomplishment of that object, and the erection of a Statue in memory of Warren will be another most fitting step in the same direction.

In all measures of the same stamp, you have my cordial approval and best wishes.

I am, gentlemen,

Respectfully, your friend and servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Ex-President Fillmore.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 5, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR :

I beg of you to accept my thanks for your polite note enclosing an invitation to attend the 82d anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June next.

I cannot at this time say whether I shall be able to accept it or not, but I can assure you that nothing could give me moré pleasure than to do so, and if possible I shall endeavor to be present on that interesting occasion.

Respectfully yours,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Letter from Senator Seward.

AUBURN, May 27, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

Sincerely agreeing with you in your appreciation of the importance of the event that has invested Bunker Hill with an undying memory, I should be most happy if it were in my power to accept

your invitation to the solemnities appointed for that place on the 17th of June next. But indispensable engagements forbid.

With many thanks for your kind consideration, I remain, very respectfully,

Your humble servant,

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

To Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

Letter from Ex-Governor Hunt.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., June 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

It would afford me sincere pleasure to accept your invitation to attend the celebration of the 82d Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill ; and I had hoped that circumstances might allow of my coming. But some unexpected engagements which cannot be postponed, compel me to remain at home. Assuring you of my warm and friendly interest in your proceedings,

I remain, very respectfully and truly yours,

WASHINGTON HUNT.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Washington Irving, Esq.

SUNNYSIDE, May 29, 1857.

DEAR SIR :

I feel greatly obliged to the Bunker Hill Monument Association for the honor they have done me in inviting me to attend the inauguration of the Statue of General Warren, but regret to say that

my engagements are such as to prevent my having the pleasure of being present on that interesting occasion.

With great respect, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Letter from Ex-Senator Fish.

NEW YORK, June 1, 1857.

GENTLEMEN:

Upon my return home after an absence of several days, I find your invitation to attend the inauguration of the Statue of Gen. Warren, on 17th June, on the Battle Ground of Bunker Hill.

The place, the anniversary, the occasion, combine to increase my regret that pressing engagements will not allow me to be absent from home at that time.

With thanks for your remembrance of me on this interesting occasion,

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,

Your very obedient servant,

HAMILTON FISH.

To the Committee, &c.

PENNSYLVANIA—Letter from Senator Cameron.

HARRISBURG, May 29, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:

I thank you for the kind remembrance which prompted the invitation to the annual celebration in June, and if business does not prevent, I will be with you.

Very truly yours,

SIMON CAMERON.

Wm. W. Wheildon, Esq.

NEW JERSEY—Letter from Governor Newell.

TRENTON, 1 June, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your kind invitation to be present on the celebration of the 82d anniversary of Bunker Hill. I accept the proffered kindness, and shall esteem it a high privilege to witness the inauguration of a Statue to the memory of that patriotic soldier and statesman who was amongst the first of our Revolutionary Fathers to answer his country's call when her rights were invaded, and the first to offer up his life in their defence.

I have the honor, gentlemen, to be,

Most respectfully yours,

WILLIAM A. NEWELL.

MESSRS. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

NOTE. In a subsequent letter from Gov. Newell to the Committee he says, "unexpected and pressing official duties will oblige me to remain at home."

DELAWARE—Letter from Governor Causey.

MILFORD, Del., June 11, 1857.

DEAR SIR :

Your complimentary favor of the 21st ult. has been received, and in reply I regret to inform you that pressing business engagements will prevent my participating in the celebration of the 82d anniversary of the "Battle of Bunker Hill," and sharing the hospitalities of your citizens on the occasion.

It will doubtless be a day replete with interest to the citizens of

this vast Republic, as they shall assemble from their homes far and near, hovering over the spot where the principles and rights now honored as the basis of American strength and nationality, were so long and nobly contested by the heroes of the Revolution. But especially to the *men of Massachusetts* must the occasion be one of stirring emotions, as they view the pedestal rearing its lofty head, attesting, in monumental grandeur, the spirit, purity, and heroic valor of her gallant son and the nation's defender—Gen. Warren.

And in conclusion, allow me, as the humble representative of a State, small in area but full of patriotic devotion to the American Union, to tender in her behalf an expression of warm and sacred regard for the memories of our Revolutionary chieftains, foremost among whom she is proud to honor and cherish the name of Warren.

I have the honor to be, with great respect,

Your obedient servant,

P. F. CAUSEY.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

MARYLAND—Letter from Senator Pearce.

CHESTERTOWN, Md., June 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

If my engagements would permit, I should have great pleasure in accepting your invitation to attend the 82d anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. That event was so illustrative of the manly and independent spirit which animated Massachusetts, so glorious to the patriotic yeomen who with native but undisciplined valor breasted the British bayonet, and to the gallant hero who sealed his devotion to the country's cause with his blood, that I consider no incident in our history more worthy of commemoration. If not the

first, it was the greatest blow struck in the cause of American Independence. It diffused throughout the thirteen colonies the unconquerable spirit which bore us through our seven year's war of principle, and in its cause and consequences was more glorious than rebellion at Runnymede or victory at Plataea. The invitation to your celebration would not be declined if it were possible for me to attend.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
J. A. PEARCE.

To the Committee, &c.

VIRGINIA—Letter from Governor Wise.

RICHMOND, Va., May 25, 1857.

SIR :

I beg to thank the Committee for their invitation to me to attend their celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th June next, and to express my inability to attend. Public duties at that time especially to be discharged, will prevent my leaving Virginia. Coming through you, sir,—a Warren—this invitation is very acceptable to me; for though this Union may be torn, if it must be, by some madness or other, and though the sun of our destiny as a nation may set in gloom and a night of darkness, and though fratricidal blood may flow by the hand of folly and stain the hearths of our homes hereafter, I can never forget old Massachusetts—her Bunker Hill, her Warrens, her Adamses, her Hancock, her hail—her sister hail—once to Virginia—in “times which tried men’s souls.” No, never, never, never! *May God revive our Revolutionary feelings!*

Very gratefully yours,

HENRY A. WISE.

To the Committee, &c.

Letter from Ex-President Tyler.

TO THE COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS :

Your esteemed favor, inviting me to be present at the inauguration of the Statue of General Warren, on the 17th June, was duly received, and has remained thus long unacknowledged in the sincere hope that no impediment might arise in the way of its acceptance. A sad and most unexpected bereavement has, however, occurred, which has plunged my family into the deepest affliction, and places it out of my power to become a witness of the august and patriotic ceremonies of the occasion referred to. I should otherwise have united most cordially with you in paying our devotions at the shrine of the first great martyr in the cause of civil liberty, and renewing our pledges in support of the principles of self-government, cemented and eternized as they were by the blood shed at Bunker Hill.

I am, gentlemen, with assurances of high esteem and respectful consideration,

Truly and faithfully,

JOHN TYLER.

SOUTH CAROLINA—Letter from Governor Allston.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Charleston, June 3, 1857. }

SIR :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of May 20, forwarding the kind invitation of the Bunker Hill Monument Association to attend the celebration of the 82d anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

I must express regret at my inability to be present at this interesting occasion. I am not at liberty to leave the limits of the State; otherwise I should feel proud to attend, and would take pleasure in assisting at the inauguration of a Statue to General Warren, and of paying a tribute of respect to those other brave spirits to whom we owe our present independence.

The occasion will be one full of interest, that cannot fail to be heightened by the able manner in which the history of the times will be set forth by the Hon. Mr. Everett and others.

Allow me to be indebted to you for the communication of this my answer to the Committee of Arrangements, to thank you for your kind attentions, and with my best wishes to subscribe myself with great respect,

Your very obedient servant,

R. J. W. ALLSTON.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

ALABAMA—Letter from Hon. Mr. Hilliard.

MONTGOMERY, Ala. June 5, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at the celebration of the eighty-second anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill. It would afford me great pleasure to be with you on that occasion; it will be one of extraordinary interest; appealing to the heart of the whole country, for though the Statue which you propose to inaugurate will rest upon the soil of Massachusetts, we of the South claim our share in the glory which the self-sacrificing heroism of General Warren shed upon the spot

where it is to stand. It would be refreshing to meet you upon such a spot as Bunker Hill at this time ; now in the midst of sectional jealousies, and heart-burnings, it would be delightful to stand with you at the base of that granite column which lifts its sublime head to greet the morning light ; to recall the past ; to rekindle our patriotism at the altar where the flame first shot up into the heavens ; and to renew our vows to be faithful to the Constitution which spreads its protecting ægis over the millions who have come up to the inheritance of liberty won by the martyrs and heroes of the Revolution.

I cannot be with you, gentlemen, but I greet you with all my heart ; as our countrymen will, on the day when you assemble for patriotic purposes, everywhere from the St. Lawrence to the distant Pacific.

I greet you—I stretch out my hand to your Everett, your Choate, your Winthrop, your Hillard—and to the true and patriotic men, to be counted by thousands, who will meet on Bunker Hill on the 17th of June ; I sympathise with your wish to perpetuate the memory of a HERO, and I trust that you will make this too a heroic age by your exploits in protecting the liberty which he died to inaugurate.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY W. HILLIARD.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,
William W. Wheildon,
Timothy T. Sawyer,
Frederick W. Lincoln, Jr.

KENTUCKY—Letter from Governor Morehead.

FRANKFORT, June 1st, 1857.

DEAR SIR :

I have had the honor to receive your invitation to participate in the ceremonies, on the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill, of erecting a Statue to the memory of him, whose name is indissolubly blended with that great event, and I deeply regret that my official engagements will not permit me to be present on that interesting occasion. We can scarcely estimate the debt of gratitude we owe to the good and great men, who with an utter contempt of peril, engaged in a cool, deliberate, resolute and manly resistance to oppression, under circumstances apparently so hopeless, but which has resulted so gloriously to posterity; and amid all the glowing incidents of our revolutionary struggle, the Seventeenth of June, 1775, is perhaps that which exerted the most profound sensation in the popular heart, sanctified as it was by the blood of its first great martyr. It is eminently fit and proper that a Statue of him, who sealed with his blood, his devotion to the great cause of American liberty, should be erected on the spot made immortal by his valor and that of his brave compatriots.

The Pilgrim Fathers had fled from the persecuting tyranny of the old world to find a refuge and an asylum in the new, but they brought with them the solemn charter of the crown, the constitutional birthright of freemen. At the expense of their blood, at the hazard of their fortunes, without charge to the country from which they removed, with unceasing labor and an unconquerable spirit, they effected the settlement of an interminable wilderness. They established a government suited to their condition, and years passed away in the peaceful enjoyment of

the fruits of their system, and the rights of life, liberty and property were safely protected. But Parliament undertook to exercise the power of unlimited taxation without representation—to deprive them of the right of trial by jury—to suspend the operation of legislative assemblies—to interdict their colonial commerce—to quarter armed soldiers upon them in time of peace, and to alter fundamentally the form of government which had been established by compact, and solemnly and repeatedly confirmed by the crown. Neither the uninterrupted tenor of their loyal and peaceful deportment from the origin of their colonization, nor their zealous and useful services, nor the respectful but firm tone of their complaints, nor their inflexible resolution to preserve inviolate the rights of freemen, could avert the storm which was fast gathering over their heads.

But there was not a patriotic heart in the land that did not feel, as did the great Virginia orator, when he exclaimed, “let it come; I repeat it, sir, let it come;” and it did come, and we are now in the full fruition of all its mighty results. Who would fail to feel an additional throb of patriotism in participating in doing honor to the memory of the gallant young hero who shed his blood in this great cause!

The news of the conflict at Lexington, borne not as now upon the lightning’s wing, slowly reached a party of hunters, seated around a cool and shady spring in the midst of a dense primeval forest of Kentucky, and by a common patriotic impulse, the name of Lexington was given to the spot, where now stands that beautiful and flourishing city; and one of our most beautiful, fertile and wealthy counties, bears the honored name of Warren.

I need scarcely add that Kentucky cherishes an honest and sincere sympathy in any movement calculated to do honor to, or

—

perpetuate the memory of Warren: She feels that his glory is a common patrimony, and that the blood which he shed in a common cause is a tie to bind us together in a brotherhood of Union.

May that Union be forever preserved unimpaired, with all the feelings of the patriot's heart clustering around it.

I am with sentiments of great respect,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. MOREHEAD.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

LOUISIANA—Letter from Governor Wickliffe.

BATON ROUGE, La., June 8, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have received your invitation to attend the celebration of the 82d anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill.

It is with pleasure I hear that you have selected such an appropriate occasion to inaugurate a Statue of the great Warren, who there fell in defence of the liberty which we now enjoy.

I truly regret that I am unable to accept your kind invitation.

I am with sentiments of the highest respect for the patriotic Association which you represent,

Your most obedient servant,

ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE.

Messrs. G. Washington Warren,

William W. Wheildon,

Timothy T. Sawyer,

Frederic W. Lincoln, Jr.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Letter from Joseph Warren Newcomb, Esq.

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation to be present at the celebration "of the 82d anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June, by the inauguration of a statue of General Warren."

The occasion addresses itself to every friend of his country, and to me with peculiar interest.

I regret extremely that I cannot be present to witness the interesting ceremony of the day, but the inexorable force of circumstances forbids it. I hope my children will be there.

Be pleased to accept my thanks for this mark of attention.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH WARREN NEWCOMB.

Letter from William W. Corcoran, Esq.

WASHINGTON, May 30, 1857.

DEAR SIR :

I beg to thank the Committee through you for the honor done me, in the kind invitation to attend the inauguration of the Statue of Gen. Warren, on the 17th of June. It would have afforded me much pleasure to be present on that interesting occasion, but absence in the far west will prevent my having the honor of participating.

I am with great regard,

Your friend and obedient servant,

WM. W. CORCORAN.

Hon. G. Washington Warren.

Letter from Professor Henry.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION,
Washington, May 7th, 1857. }

DEAR SIR :

Please accept my thanks for your kind invitation to attend the inauguration of a Statue of General Warren, on the 17th of June.

It would give me pleasure to be present at so interesting a ceremony and to profit by an intercourse with the distinguished men which the important occasion will call together, but I regret that my engagements will be such as to prevent my attendance.

I am pleased that the custom is becoming more general, as our country is increasing in wealth and prosperity, of erecting statues to our benefactors. I prefer these to mere architectural monuments, since they not only tend to improve the public taste for the fine arts, but also to produce a more indelible impression of the character of a distinguished individual by the association of ideas connected with his personal appearance.

I have the honor to be

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH HENRY,

Wm. W. WHEILDON, Esq.,

for the Committee, Charlestown, Mass,

CORRESPONDENCE OF STATE COMMITTEE.

The Legislative Committee, whose appointment we have already mentioned, have kindly furnished their correspondence for insertion in this volume. The first letter below was addressed by them to the President of the United States, and letters of similar import were forwarded to the distinguished gentlemen whose replies follow. Without any desire to forestall the reader's interest in these letters, we may be permitted to say that they unitedly express that appreciation of the occasion and those sentiments of patriotic feeling which it was so well calculated to call forth. So long as the high officers of government, on one hand, and the prominent men of the whole country, on the other, cherish and inculcate such principles, and such feeling, it cannot be doubted that our glorious Union will be perpetuated and its unfathomed blessings transmitted to posterity. The Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association esteem it a fortunate privilege, on their part, in some degree to have given occasion for so full an outpouring of fraternal and national feeling as they have been at liberty to record in the pages of this volume.

Letter to the President of the United States.

STATE HOUSE, SENATE CHAMBER,

BOSTON, May 16, 1857.

SIR :

By a joint order of the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, of the fourteenth day of May current, a Committee was appointed for the reception of the President and Vice President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, Lieutenant-General Scott, or other distinguished strangers that may visit this State, on the occasion of the celebration of the Seventeenth of June next, and the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren.

The undersigned were appointed to this honorable and grateful service; and we hereby, in the name and in the behalf of the Legislature of Massachusetts, beg leave to express our earnest hope that it may be found compatible with your public duties and personal convenience to be present.

We should rejoice, in expression of the sentiments of our constituents, to welcome the Chief Magistrate of the Union, on a spot and a day consecrated in the history and in the hearts of the American people.

With the highest consideration for yourself, personally, and for the great office to which you have been called,

We are yours, most respectfully,

CHARLES W. UPHAM,

President of the Senate.

CHARLES A. PHELPS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

VELOROUS TAFT,

ROBERT L. BURBANK,

GIDEON HAYNES,

Of the Senate.

JAMES LEE, JR.,

E. C. BAKER,

DEXTER F. PARKER,

THOMAS FARMER,

JONAS FITCH,

Of the House of Representatives.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.

From the President of the United States.

WASHINGTON, May 25, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have received your kind favor of the 16th inst., inviting me, on behalf of the Legislature of Massachusetts, to be present "on the occasion of the celebration of the 17th of June next, and the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren." I should be much gratified were it in my power to accept this distinguished honor, for which I feel truly grateful ; and therefore deeply regret that the pressure of important public business will render this impossible. No spectacle could afford me greater satisfaction than to be present at the Inauguration of a Statue dedicated to the memory of the first great martyr in the cause of American Independence.

Please to accept my cordial thanks for the courteous and acceptable manner towards myself, personally, in which you have executed the trust confided to you, and believe me to be,

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Hon. Charles W. Upham, and others, Committee of the Senate;
and Hon. Charles A. Phelps, and others, Committee of the
House, &c., &c., &c.

From the Vice-President of the United States.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 22, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

In answer to the invitation, in the name of the Legislature of Massachusetts, contained in your letter of the 16th inst., I have to express my deep regret that engagements which cannot be postponed will deny me the pleasure of participating in the interesting ceremonies at Bunker Hill on the 17th of June.

It would, indeed, be most grateful to my feelings, to visit New England for the first time to bear some part in rendering appropriate honors to the memory of Gen. Warren. Not Massachusetts only—the whole Union also cherishes with affectionate gratitude the recollection of his character and services. To place his Statue on the battle-field of Bunker Hill will be a fit testimonial from the present generation; for, although, with a disinterested patriotism of which a mind less noble would have been incapable, he declined, at that memorable battle, the chief command to which his rank entitled him, and sought the post of danger with the musket of a private soldier—this very fact, joined to his courage and his great example, made him the hero of the day.

Massachusetts contributed to the struggle for freedom her full share of patriotism and courage—yet I confess that, to me, Warren has always appeared the most attractive and heroic character that she gave to the Revolution. In him, boundless faith and intrepidity, perfect rectitude, great abilities, enthusiasm, and fervent love of liberty, were so united and developed as to lift him above most of his eminent cotemporaries, and entitle him to a place in that particular galaxy composed of the selectest spirits of revolutionary times. No man saw more clearly the consequences of submission to the pretensions of the British crown; no man saw more clearly the dangers involved in resistance; and yet no man was more determined or effective in awakening and organizing the spirit that led to our emancipation. I persuade myself that, from the beginning, he looked far beyond the special issues that seemed to exhaust the questions of difference, and fixed his thoughts on absolute Independence. And although cut down in the morning of his glorious life, he did not live to see the united Colonies acknowledged among the independent powers of the world; it well becomes us gratefully to remember how much his life and death contributed to hasten that auspicious day.

I am quite sure that the people of the South would no more admit that the fame of Warren belongs to Massachusetts alone, than they would claim the renown of Washington exclusively for the country South of the Potomac—and this is doubtless the feeling of Massachusetts. Whatever may be in store for the future, the past at least is common property. Is there not good

reason to hope that these treasures of the country shall never be divided — that the political and social brotherhood our fathers formed shall be perpetuated through all generations, and that the Constitution they bequeathed to us shall be revered and maintained as the only sure bond of union and progress?

I am gentlemen, very truly,

Your friend and obedient servant,

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE.

Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM,

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, and others, Committee.

From Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State.

WASHINGTON CITY, May 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I am much obliged to you for the invitation to attend the Celebration of the 17th of June next, and the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren. Other arrangements will deprive me of the pleasure of accepting it, and of making part of the vast assemblage of American citizens, who will come up, in this the time of their country's power, to the scene of one of her most glorious deeds done in the time of her weakness, and recall, upon Bunker's Hill, the memorable events which have made the day and the place immortal. And who will come up also to bear their tribute of respect and gratitude to the memory of the patriot soldiers, who fought the first great battle for freedom in our land, and many of whom mingled their blood with that of their leader, the illustrious Warren, who has built for himself a prouder monument in the history of his country than he will have even in the marble statue you propose to inaugurate under such imposing circumstances. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your ob't servant,

LEWIS CASS.

To the Committee, &c.

From Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 1, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have to-day addressed a letter to the Committee of Arrangements of the Bunker Hill Monument Association expressive of my regret in being unable to attend the proposed Celebration of the 17th of this month. It would have been to me a source of sincere pleasure to have participated in the ceremonies of an occasion so full of grateful reminiscences, and so instructive of future duties and obligations ; I must submit, however, to the requirements of official duty and forego the pleasure.

I request that you will communicate to the Legislature my appreciation of the honor which you have tendered to me in their name, with the reason that compels me to decline it.

I am, very respectfully,

Yours, &c.,

HOWELL COBB.

Hon. C. W. UPHAM, President of the Senate, and others.

Hon. C. A. PHELPS, Speaker of the House, and others.

From Hon. Isaac Toucey, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, May 22, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the invitation of the Joint Committee of the Legislature of Massachusetts to visit that State on the occasion of the celebration of the 17th of June next, and the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren. It would afford me great pleasure to participate in the ceremonies of this interesting occasion, and to unite with the citizens of Massachusetts in doing honor to the memory of this hero of Revolutionary times, but official engagements will prevent.

Be pleased to convey to the Committee my acknowledgments of its attention, and to accept, for yourselves, the assurances of my high respect.

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

I. TOUCEY.

Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM, President of the Senate.

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, Speaker of the House.

From Hon. Aaron V. Brown, Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, May 20, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your note of 16th inst., informing me that, with your associates, you had been appointed, by joint order of the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusetts, Committees for the reception of the President and Vice-President of the United States, the members of the Cabinet, Lieutenant-General Scott, and other distinguished strangers who may visit your State, on the occasion of the Celebration of the 17th June next, and the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren,—and expressing, in behalf of the Legislature of Massachusetts, the hope that it may be compatible with my public duties and personal convenience to be present.

Allow me, gentlemen, to make my acknowledgments, through your Committee to the Legislature of Massachusetts, for the honor thus conferred upon me, as a member of the Cabinet, and my regrets that public duties here forbid the gratification of a strong desire to unite with the Legislature and people of Massachusetts in doing honor to the great event and occasion which you propose to celebrate.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

AARON V. BROWN.

To the Committee, &c.

From Hon. John Thompson, Secretary of the Interior.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

WASHINGTON, May 21, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your invitation, as the Joint Committee of the Honorable the Legislature of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to be present on the occasion of the Celebration of the Battle of Bunker Hill, on the 17th of June next, and the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren.

In reply, I have to express my deep regret, that the exigences of official business will necessarily deny me the privilege of partaking in a ceremonial of such surpassing interest.

With the highest consideration,

I am, gentlemen, your most ob't servant,

J. THOMPSON.

Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM, President of the Senate.

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, Speaker of the House.

Hon. VELOROUS TAFT, and others, Committee of the Senate.

Hon. JAMES LEE, Jr., and others, Committee of the House.

From Lieutenant-General Scott.

NEW YORK, June 11, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I had the honor to receive, in due time, your note, informing me that you were a Committee on the part of the Massachusetts Legislature, appointed to receive certain high public functionaries and myself, previously invited by the Bunker Hill Monument Association to be present on the occasion of "the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren."

Your flattering communication I delayed answering, in the hope (as I have explained to your Sub-Committee) that some favorable

change in the health of one of my family might permit me to visit Bunker Hill, the neighboring cities and towns, on the approaching occasion of high national interest; but the critical illness that has caused me so much uneasiness having, in the meantime, rather increased than diminished, I am compelled, at the last moment, to decline the many flattering inducements before me to visit your noble Commonwealth.

With the highest respect, gentlemen,
I have the honor to remain,
Your most ob't servant,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

To the Committee, &c.

From Ex-President John Tyler.

SHERWOOD FOREST, VA., June 5, 1857.

To the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

GENTLEMEN:

I have felt myself highly flattered by your kind letter of the 25th of May, written on behalf of the Joint Committee of the two branches of the Legislature, and expressing the earnest hope that I would be present in Boston, on the 17th inst., at the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren; and I pray you to be assured that few things would afford me more true pleasure than a compliance with your wishes. A heavy family bereavement, which has plunged into deep affliction all who surround me, precludes the possibility of my doing so. There is no one who, had he been permitted to do so, would have witnessed the august ceremonies of the 17th, in memory of the first great martyr to the cause of Freedom and Independence, with deeper emotion than myself.

Be pleased to make acceptable to the Committee you represent, my cordial salutations, and accept for yourselves, individually, assurances of my high consideration.

Truly and faithfully,

JOHN TYLER.

From Ex-President Millard Fillmore.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 8, 1857.

Hon. Charles W. Upham, —

SIR :

I am honored by the receipt of your letters of the 2d inst., public and private, inviting me to be present at the Bunker Hill Celebration of the 17th, when a Statue will be Inaugurated to the memory of General Warren, and I can assure you it will give me great pleasure to accept the invitation, if it be in my power, but some business which calls me from home this week may prevent.

I am, with the highest respect,

Yours, &c.,

MILLARD FILLMORE.

From Hon. John C. Fremont.

NEW YORK, 56 West Ninth Street, June 6, 1857.

GENTLEMEN :

I had the honor yesterday to receive an invitation, which you tender me in behalf of the Legislature of Massachusetts and its Committee of Reception, to visit your State at the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren.

It would give me pleasure to witness an event of such unusual and general interest, but the departure of my family for an indefinite absence on the 20th of this month, and my desire to be with them during the interval, will necessarily deprive me of the gratification I should have had in accepting your invitation.

I am, gentlemen,

With high consideration and regard,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. FREMONT.

Hon. CHARLES W. UPHAM, President of the Senate.

Hon. CHARLES A. PHELPS, Speaker of the House.

MUNICIPAL CELEBRATION.

MUNICIPAL CELEBRATION.

WITHIN a few days after the appointment of the Committee of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, the Common Council of Charlestown, took notice of the subject, and adopted the following order, at their meeting on the 16th of March :—

Ordered, That, inasmuch as the approaching anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill is to be commemorated by the Bunker Hill Monument Association, by the inauguration of the Statue of Warren; and as the occasion will be one of more than usual interest to the citizens of Charlestown and vicinity, on account of this event and the general interest felt by our citizens in a proper notice of the anniversary, that a Committee consisting of the President and three members of this Board be appointed, with such as the Mayor and Aldermen may join, to make suitable arrangements for the city to unite with the Bunker Hill Monument Association in a proper celebration of the anniversary, and in the appropriate ceremonies proposed by that Association on the occasion.

The same order was adopted at a meeting of the Board of Mayor and Aldermen, and the following joint committee was appointed thereon :—

TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, *Mayor of the City.*

J. V. FLETCHER,
THOMAS M. CUTTER. } *of the Board of Aldermen.*

HORACE G. HUTCHINS, *President,*
W. W. PIERCE,
OSCAR MURDOCK,
PAUL WILLARD. } *of the Com. Council.*

At the first meeting of this Committee, a sub-committee, consisting of the Mayor, Messrs. Fletcher, Pierce, and Willard, was appointed to confer with the sub-committee of the Monument Association. At a conference of these two committees, a line of action was suggested and adopted by the Committee of the City Government, which resulted in the following communication :—

CITY OF CHARLESTOWN, }
MAYOR'S OFFICE, May 9th, 1857. }

The Common Council of Charlestown, wishing to contribute to the occasion of the Inauguration of the Statue of General Warren, on the 17th of June next, respectfully tender to the Bunker Hill Monument Association, a reception and escort.

General James Dana has been appointed Chief Marshal, and he will make all necessary arrangements, if it shall please the Association to accept the proposition.

In behalf of the City Council,

TIMOTHY T. SAWYER, *Mayor*.

This proposition on the part of the City Council of Charlestown, was accepted by the Committee, with much satisfaction.

The order of the City Council, already quoted, not only contemplated giving the aid of the city to the arrangements and ceremonies of the Monument Association, but also a fitting celebration of the day and a fitting tribute of respect to the distinguished gentlemen expected to be present. The just pride which the citizens of Charlestown feel in their local history; the responsibility which that history imposes upon them, as the guardians of the first great battle-field of the revolution; the debt of gratitude which they in common with all their countrymen, owe to the patriotic fathers—not easily to be forgotten in this presence—are considerations which induce the promptitude and liberality which they have always manifested on occasions of patriotic displays. The City Council, in their action in this matter, did not fail to meet the approval of their constituents, and received their earnest co-operation.

General DANA, Chief Marshal of the City Council of Charlestown, having been duly authorized by the Committee of that body, invited the military companies of Charlestown, Concord, and Woburn, to perform escort duty on the occasion, by receiving the Monument Association and its guests at the line of the city, and these invitations were severally accepted; but it appearing that a large body of troops, other than those specially invited, would be present on the occasion, it was thought best that they should be united in one body, and the following general notice, signed by the Grand Marshal on the part of the Association, and by General Dana, as Chief Marshal, on behalf of the City of Charlestown, was published in the papers of the day.

CELEBRATION 17TH OF JUNE.

The undersigned invite all the Military bodies who intend to be present at the above Celebration, to assemble on the morning of that day on High street, in front of Monument Square, in the city of Charlestown, and join in the escort. And they are requested to report themselves on or before the 13th inst., to Col. Charles B. Rogers of Charlestown, commander of the escort, who will assign to them a proper position.

THOMAS ASPINWALL,

Grand Marshal B. H. M. Association.

JAMES DANA,

Chief Marshal City of Charlestown.

In accordance with previous arrangements, the day was ushered in by the ringing of the bells, the firing of national salutes, and the waving of the national ensign from the various flag staffs of the city. At an early hour in the morning, the military companies of the city and the neighboring towns, and the various Engine and Hose Companies of the Fire Department, were passing through the streets in various directions to receive their guests and prepare for the duties of the day.

An invitation was extended to all the Military Companies and those of the Fire Department, to pass through the Pavilion and to

view the Statue in the morning, and as many as found it convenient to do so, were properly received and accommodated.

Agreeably to the above notice, the military companies present, including all which had arrived in season to comply with the request, assembled on High street, and were formed in column, whence they proceeded to Boston, and on their way to the State House were joined by other portions of the grand military column which finally composed the splendid escort of the occasion.

The subsequent proceedings of the day ; the admirable decoration of the city, both by the committee and the citizens ; the enthusiasm which pervaded the whole people, and the decorum and good order which prevailed during the day, have been elsewhere sufficiently enlarged upon. They were all alike creditable to the city and honorable to the people.

At the conclusion of the ceremonies on the Monument Grounds, a procession was formed under Gen. Dana, escorted by the military companies present, and proceeded with the guests of the association and others, who had been invited by the Committee of the City Council, to the City Hall. His Excellency Gov. Gardner and suite, proceeded to the same place, under escort of the Independent Cadets. The Hall was beautifully dressed and brilliantly lighted for the occasion, under the direction of the committee. Tables were laid around the hall, and were loaded with tempting edibles, not only of the substantial but of the lighter descriptions. Strawberries were provided in profusion. Numerous vases of fine cut flowers decked the tables, and two baskets of beautiful flowers were suspended from the ceiling.

On the platform, at the head of the Hall, were assembled nearly all the distinguished gentlemen, from various parts of the country and our own Commonwealth, who had honored the day with their presence. After the welcoming remarks of Mayor Sawyer, the company needed no further invitation to partake of the feast so generously placed before them.

MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

IN behalf of the City Council of Charlestown, I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor you confer upon it by your presence on this occasion. You have been attracted hither by the ceremonies which have taken place on the hallowed soil within our limits, and you have aided in paying another grateful tribute to the memories of the noble men, who, on the 17th of June, 1775, by the soundness of their hearts, and the energy of their wills, transformed what, until then, had been but a simple pasture-field, into the very sanctuary of Hope and Freedom.

Amid the conflicts and changes which must be continually occurring in this now extended land, a sacred feeling of patriotism and faith exists, like a steady ray of light, to guide and control us. And this feeling must be traced back for its origin to Bunker Hill: while these gatherings upon its soil may be looked upon as rekindlings of a flame to be forever kept bright and burning. And on these occasions, when the general interest is turned to the old battle-field, and the steps of the honored, from all parts of the country, are directed towards it, those of us who are domiciled about it and who have our every day interests permanently fixed within its shadow, will be pardoned, I know, for an unusual glow of pride and a feeling of importance which otherwise might be unbecoming in us. We feel as if some precious trust had been committed to our charge, as if a special interest in this heritage from the Fathers had been bequeathed to us ;

and, while in common with you all, we stand by this shrine of freedom, to present our offerings of gratitude, to be reanimated by the noble example of manliness and valor, and to pledge eternal faithfulness to "the trust, the sacred trust attaching to the rich inheritance from our Fathers," you will, we are assured, at the same time allow us the pleasant satisfaction of welcoming you to our homes and our hearts. In behalf of the people whom I represent, I offer you words of welcome and of thanks. To you, gentlemen, representatives of States that have grown up and grown great under the influence of the good sentiment proclaimed, defended, and fixed upon the attention of the world by the men whose memories we this day commemorate, may I offer the assurance that you are here greeted with a heartiness and a regard commensurate with a just appreciation of your positions and your characters. While to you, gentlemen, whose talents and whose genius have been so frequently and so generously lent and applied for the public advantage and honor, I tender the thanks of an obliged and grateful community. To all of you, statesmen, soldiers, sailors, scholars, magistrates, citizens, I bid a cordial welcome. If, when the excitement of this day shall be over, we can feel that in any degree we have added to the comfort, the harmony, the joy of the occasion, our purpose and plan will have been fully accomplished; and if the result of this celebration shall be to deepen among our people their reverence for the Fathers, and to increase their charity and love for the children of our COUNTRY, we may all of us, I am sure, thank God that we aided in it.

Owing to the lateness of the hour, and other engagements of gentlemen present, no further formality was observed, and the addresses, which were expected from some of the distinguished gentlemen, for which time was not allowed in the Pavilion, were so far dispensed with as to allow a more free interchange of congratulations and sentiments. Each breast was filled with patriotic feeling, and for the time, enjoyed its own communion upon the purposes and events of the day, and the associations that the scenes and ceremonies had inspired.

During the day, many of the citizens of Charlestown kept "open house" for the accommodation of their friends and strangers, and many pleasant meetings were enjoyed. Among those who thus manifested their patriotism and their hospitality, we may mention more particularly the President of the Association, Hon. Mr. Warren, Mayor Sawyer, Ex-Mayor Frothingham, General James Dana, Dr. A. R. Thompson, Peter Hubbell, James Lee, Jr., Horace G. Hutchins, P. J. Stone, L. A. Huntington, Joseph F. Hovey, Edward Riddle, Wm. W. Wheildon, Edw. Lawrence, John K. Fuller, R. G. Lockwood, Paul Willard, Dr. Henry Lyon, Oscar Murdock, Isaac Kendall, 2d, Col. Rogers, Ira Goodrich, Francis Thompson, N. F. Frothingham, Geo. E. Lincoln, Benj. G. Blanchard, and many others.

In the evening, the Statue in the Pavilion was brilliantly lighted with gas, by the active efforts of Mr. Geo. B. Neal, agent of the Gas Company, and was visited by thousands of persons. Two Bands of Musicians, provided by the City Committee, were stationed on the ground, and discoursed delightful music, while the air was filled with fireworks. The city throughout was gorgeous with light and brilliancy.

It is proper here to say that the interest which the City Council of Charlestown and the citizens generally took in the occasion; the liberal manner in which they contributed to the celebration, during the day and evening, and the elegant and hospitable entertainment

which the Committee provided for the guests of the Association, demand the grateful acknowledgments of the Committee of Arrangements. They were appreciated and will be remembered.

In conclusion, we may bestow one word of consideration, at least, upon the Ladies of Charlestown, who were so ready to render their assistance and encouragement in aid of the celebration, and in the duties of hospitality. They are ever ready to answer all demands upon their patriotism and their gratitude as upon their benevolence. Without their kind interest, their ready approval and their tasteful labors, our celebration and its ornaments, would have been incomplete. We owe them many thanks for their efforts, and cheerfully acknowledge a new claim on their part to our respectful regards.



PARADE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Firemen of Charlestown and their guests, assembled on Austin street, at about ten o'clock, and in a few moments moved in the following order :—

CHIEF ENGINEER JAMES C. POOR.

SHELTON'S BRASS BAND.

Oceanus Engine Co., No. 11, New York, Capt. John Wildey. Uniform—drab coat and pants, fire hats. Their beautiful double decked engine attracted great attention.

WASHINGTON BRASS BAND.

New York Hose Co., No. 5, Capt. Frank M. Raymond. Uniform—red shirts, black pants and fire hats. The hose carriage of this company was greatly admired.

NASHUA BRASS BAND.

La Fayette Hose Co., No. 3, Nashua, N. H., Capt. Jackson Willard. Uniform—red shirts, grey pants and fire hats.

Constitution Engine Co., No. 9, of Salem, Capt. A. A. Wiggin. Uniform—blue shirts, black pants and fire hats.

FLAGG'S CORNET BAND.

Warren Engine Co., No. 1, Roxbury, Captain John A. Foley. Uniform—red shirts, black pants and fire hats. The officers of Torrent, No. 6, of Roxbury, were guests of the Warren.

Hancock Engine Co., No. 1, Capt. Samuel Brintnall. Uniform—red shirts, black pants and fire hats.

CHELSEA BRASS BAND.

Bunker Hill Engine Company, No. 2, Capt. Swan. Uniform—red shirts, black pants and fire hats.

Howard Engine Co., No. 3, Capt. Copps. Uniform—red shirts, black pants and glazed caps.

Red Jacket Hose Co., No. 1, Capt. Barstow. Uniform—red shirts, black pants and drab caps.

BOSTON BRIGADE BAND.

Warren Engine Co., No. 4, Capt. Prescott. Uniform—blue shirts, black pants and fire hats.

Washington Engine Co., No. 5, Capt. Rogers. Uniform—red shirts, black pants and fire hats.

Franklin Engine Co., No. 7, Capt. Thomas Brintnall. Uniform—black pants, white shirts and black hats.

The various companies drew their apparatus, which showed to great advantage. Warren No. 4's engine had just been repainted, and looked exceedingly neat and elegant.

The procession passed through the following streets:—Main, Bunker Hill, Elm, High, Concord, Chelsea, Adams, Common, Winthrop and Harvard; passing all the engine houses in the city.

The companies all mustered with full ranks, and each made a very creditable appearance. This parade of the Fire Department, with their guests, was one of the attractive features of the day.

In the afternoon Oceanus Company, of New York, partook of the hospitalities of Washington, No. 5, of Charlestown. Both companies afterwards proceeded to Spy Pond to finish their celebration of the 17th.

In the evening, Hose Company, No. 5, of New York, dined with Hancock Engine Co., of Charlestown, at Washington Hall.



CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

NOTE.

The following contemporary accounts and selections are made from the newspapers of the day, and are here inserted as contributing to the illustration of this last great Celebration of the Monument Association. They will be perused with interest, now and hereafter, as affording vivid descriptions of the incidents and ceremonies; as giving a more lively history of the events and scenes,—showing, as it were, the “very age and body of the time, his form and pressure,” more clearly than any formal account can do,—and as indicating the general success of the occasion.

CONTEMPORARY SELECTIONS.

[*From the Evening Gazette.*]

BUNKER HILL. — SEVENTEENTH JUNE.

No Eleusinian mysteries demand our care
On this eventful morn, no tales of Greece, or Rome,
Will fill the soul, but shouts that rend the air
Recall a strife for Liberty, and home.

A strife now dwelling in the mighty past,
And summoned to the mind, its bold appeal
Cleaves with heart-stirring power, the last
And least, in sympathy must feel.

It tells of deeds of stern and high emprise,
The patriot soldier on his native soil,
Defending rights, the brave, the good, the wise,
Full eager for the fight, its carnage, and its toil.

It heralds one — most honored be the name
Of WARREN, in his prime, he fell, a son
Of Massachusetts — all his youthful fame
Now lives, enshrined, his earthly work well done.

And with his comrades, on that blest of days,
When men uprose, and sped them to this height,
He won a nation's love, a nation's praise,
And proved, in truth, that right is ever might.

Nor to these men must boundless thanks be given,
Whose deeds this hour we solemnly recount,
But unto Him, eternal of high Heaven,
Shall incense rise from this immortal mount.

And grateful hearts imbued with God above,
Recalling blessings, scattered o'er the land
All crowning Freedom, symbol of His love,
Profoundly humble, laud the Giver's hand.

ONE OF THE BARCLAYS.

[*From the Bunker Hill Aurora.*]

It seems to be universally admitted, that the Celebration and Inauguration, in this city, were splendidly successful and satisfactory. The weather was cloudy, and in many respects favorable to the proceedings of the day. The military and masonic displays on the occasion have rarely been equalled. It is the third great celebration under the auspices of the Monument Association, besides the Masonic celebration of 1845, and the union celebration of the Anniversary in 1850 ; and it is believed to have been equal to any that have preceded it, and superior, in some respects, to either of them.

The Committee of Arrangements had to regret the absence of a number of guests, who had been invited by them, and were expected to be present ; but they are pleased to know that those who honored the day with their presence, expressed themselves highly gratified with the occasion, and the proceedings and ceremonies which characterized it. Great credit is due, in the planning and carrying out the arrangements for the celebration, to the President of the Association, Mr. WARREN, whose exertions have been various and arduous for several weeks, and who has devoted himself to the labor with great earnestness and energy. In addition to the duties and service required of him, in regard to the celebration itself, it is just to say, that it is by his exertions that the cost of the Statue, (five thousand dollars,) has been completed within a few weeks past, and no debt will be left against the committee for the

labor of the artist. The result is extremely creditable to him and to others who have promptly, and we may add patriotically, seconded his efforts in this behalf.

The Committee of Arrangements, on the part of the Association, are largely indebted to the City Council of Charlestown, and the Mayor, for the prompt and unsolicited assistance rendered in the celebration of the day; in providing the splendid military escort of the occasion, in the entertainment of the guests of the Association, in the decoration of the city, in music, and fireworks, and in various other respects adding to the interest and brilliancy of the celebration.

The splendid work of art, which the Association have now placed upon their grounds in this city — an enduring monument of patriotic gratitude — may be regarded as some compensation for the equally patriotic interest manifested by the City Government on the occasion.

The escort was tendered to the Association by the City of Charlestown. Four companies of the Fifth Regiment were invited by the City Government, and the appearance of the rest of the military was entirely voluntary on their part. The military force must have comprised about two thousand men. The proposition on the part of the City Government to provide this escort, was made in the most liberal and honorable manner, and was carried out with remarkable success. Col. ROGERS, the commander, we are informed by military men, discharged his duty in a soldierly and satisfactory manner.

The whole arrangement, notwithstanding the delay which occurred, was eminently successful and brilliant, and as the occasion was strictly military, the display was worthy of the day, and the purpose. It will long be remembered, we think, as one of the finest military displays ever seen on any similar occasion in the State.

The number of people in Charlestown, on the occasion of this celebration, can hardly be estimated. During more than half the day, from early morning until afternoon, there was a continual stream of people over the two bridges from Boston, besides large numbers who came in from other directions. Along the entire route of the procession, in Boston, and in this city, the streets were lined with

people, and the houses and stores, and, in some cases, the house-tops, filled with spectators.

The Masonic portion of the procession was one of its greatest and most marked features. The fraternity was out in great numbers, and made a display of their order and regalia never before exceeded in this part of the country. The Boston Encampment of Knights Templars, under command of Dr. Winslow Lewis, numbering one hundred and twenty-five members, dressed in their rich regalia, and carrying swords, made a fine display. The Grand Lodge of Massachusetts, which brought up the rear of the Masonic procession, (moving left in front,) also made a very fine appearance with their rich "blue and gold" regalia. A detachment of Knights Templars, under command of J. K. Hall, Esq., acted as body guard to the Grand Lodge.

Mr. Warren's Levee.—After the ceremonies in the pavilion, on Wednesday, the house of Mr. Warren, President of the Monument Association, was thrown open to its officers and guests, marshals, subscribers to the Statue, and a brilliant party of ladies and gentlemen assembled. Messrs. Everett and Winthrop, Senator Mason, Mr. Peabody, N. P. Willis, and other distinguished guests, were present during the evening, and were entertained by Mr. and Mrs. Warren, in a most courteous and hospitable manner. The Germania Band was present and discoursed most agreeable music on the occasion.

[From the Boston Courier.]

The third occasion of celebration on Bunker Hill was equal to those which had marked the laying of the corner-stone and the completion of the Monument; and although there was no WEBSTER present, there were others with a love of country as strong, and a patriotism as large. Everett, and Winthrop, of Massachusetts, Mason, of Virginia, and Kennedy, of Maryland,—the Governors of the old States of Connecticut and Rhode Island, and our own chief magistrate,—all as brothers and citizens of a common nationality, united in doing honor to the memories of 1775. We

can only urge our readers this morning to read the addresses, and to reflect on the patriotic sentiments contained in them.

The celebration of yesterday was abundantly successful. The day proved most propitious, at least for those who took an active part in the services. A slight rain on the preceding day had laid the dust, and though the morning was somewhat lowering, and the clouds let fall a few occasional drops, yet the absence of summer sun and the moderately cool atmosphere made the march of the procession less fatiguing, and the whole affair perhaps none the less agreeable to the spectators. Boston was thronged with a multitude not often surpassed, though on some former occasions we have seen more present. We can truly say we never saw a more decent and orderly crowd. On the Common, especially, and in all the avenues leading to the State House, and in the immediate vicinity of that edifice, the packed mass of human beings was a sight to behold. At this season, the Common itself presents a spectacle of glorious beauty; and crowded as it was yesterday with the living and moving multitude, it afforded a scene of extraordinary animation and interest. Whatever may be our deficiencies in other particulars, in certain practical respects our population certainly shows, at such times, a strong religious sense. For surely it must be either a sublime, if unconscious, trust in Providence, which emboldens so many of the fairer sex to throw themselves unhesitatingly among the crowd. This courage may in part be owing to their marked confidence in the courtesy of the rougher sex, which in this country almost always gives way at once to a woman, but the thing is no less a marvel, how they sometimes escape injury by accident, if not rude usage by design. We do not speak of coarser females to whom a jostle or a jam would be of little moment; but we saw thousands of women yesterday, many apparently delicate, some of them aged and feeble, and often accompanied by very tender shoots from the parental tree, making their way with the most evident consciousness of security, through the very thickest of the throng.

The procession itself was singularly complete and imposing. We doubt whether the military ever appeared to better advantage. Our own handsome and well-appointed companies will take it as no disparagement, when we say, that the noble New York regiment was the subject of universal remark, and excited universal admiration.

Nothing superior to it, in everything becoming citizen-soldiers, could be exhibited in this country, and those who are familiar with the appearance of the best regular troops in Europe declared they had seen nothing so nearly resembling them elsewhere in America. It is a subject of sincere congratulation, that this fine body of men, so complete in array and discipline, and commanded by officers so apparently worthy of them, attended the celebration. Certainly, hereafter, we shall feel less apprehension, when we hear of civic troubles, or of popular outbreaks, in the city of New York. At more than one period, we have had occasion to appeal successfully to this strong arm of defence, in our own city, ordinarily so peaceable, and no one could observe the general aspect, and firm, measured tread of the noble "Seventh" yesterday, without feeling assured confidence in the eventual maintenance of law, order, and peace, in the great commercial emporium. We were happy to hear spontaneous cheers greet them, as they passed between the crowds which thronged the sidewalks in the various streets.

In another place, we have given a more minute account of all which took place in this city and at Bunker Hill. We furnish our readers with a very full and accurate report of these interesting ceremonies and public performances. They were in all respects highly honorable to those who participated in them. If they can add no new lustre to the venerated name of Bunker Hill, and to the beloved one of WARREN, forever associated with it, they at least served to renew, as they will help to perpetuate, the gathering glory both of the battle-field and the hero.

[*From the Boston Herald.*]

Yesterday was a holiday long to be remembered in Boston and Charlestown. The morning opened dark and cloudy, with indications of rain, but as the day advanced the weather became more and more favorable. Clouds still obscured the sun, and, in consequence, the weather was cool and pleasant. Never did a procession march under more favorable circumstances. The military were not oppressed by the great heat usual upon their turn-outs at this season

of the year, and bore their arms and equipments with ease and grace. The civil bodies taking part in the procession were especially thankful that this, to them, unusual exercise was so pleasant, and that neither dust nor mud were in the streets to plague them.

We believe there has not been so large and so fine a display of military in Boston within the last twenty years. Large numbers were present from other States, and our own citizen soldiers showed, on this occasion, their wonted spirit and patriotism by turning out with full ranks. The National Guard, of New York, received the admiration of the assembled multitudes, and added much to the attractions of the day. It was regretted by all that the Eighth Regiment were delayed so as to be unable to join in the procession. We trust the warmth of their reception, and the attentions which are being bestowed upon them by the Second Regiment of this city, will fully repay them for their disappointment.

A pleasing feature of the day was the turn-out of that noble body of citizens, the firemen, who are always on hand, whether to answer to the call of duty, or by their presence to add to the pleasures and the beauty of a holiday show. It is to be regretted that circumstances occurred which prevented them from taking part in the great procession of the day. That they highly enjoyed themselves in their independent celebration, no one can doubt.

The Masons and other public societies helped to swell the procession, by their large numbers, and added to its beauty by their magnificent banners, rich regalias, and noble appearance.

There were present a large number of distinguished persons from other States — more than is usual upon occasions like this. The long line of carriages in the procession contained many men whose names have become historical.

The proceedings at the pavilion on Bunker Hill were of an exceedingly interesting character. The speeches were especially pertinent, brilliant, and eloquent.

The Levee given by the city authorities of Charlestown, at their City Hall, was well attended, and was a pleasant and agreeable affair.

The military and firemen, of Charlestown, the military of this city, the authorities of the two cities, and citizens generally, have paid becoming attention to guests from abroad, thus proving that the proverbial hospitality of this community is not a thing of the past.

[*From the Boston Advertiser.*]

The length of our report in the *Advertiser*, of the proceedings in celebration of the late Anniversary, and in the public dedication of the testimonial now erected on the spot where the first battle for American Independence was fought, to the memory of the political leader who lost his life as a volunteer in that battle, left us no space for comment upon those proceedings. The report itself, perhaps, rendered comment unnecessary. We wish, however, to give an expression to the gratification which is felt by the people of this community at the cordial coöperation in this celebration of so many persons, not only from all parts of our own Commonwealth, and from the neighboring States, but from distant States. We wish, also, to call attention to the remarks of the distinguished Senator from Virginia, and of the eminent author and orator from Maryland, who addressed the vast assembly at the pavilion on the occasion, expressive of the hearty sympathy of the people of their respective States in the feelings which animated the people of Massachusetts in the days of the Revolution, and which still animate their descendants.

[*From the Home Journal, New York.*]

IDLEWILD, July 1, 1857.

Dear Morris,—My last letter told you of Mr. EVERETT's eloquence on the seventeenth; and you will easily conceive that it was like a sea-bird's toss upon the waves, after a storm, "with the swell on," to sit and realize the spot and its associations after such stirring of patriotic memories. The military band had preceded it with a solemn march, while the Statue was unveiled—the heroic marble telling its own story to the multitude as the superb canopy of flags was slowly drawn aside—and I remember to have seen nothing in my life more dramatically effective. It warms a statue wonderfully into expression to have ten thousand eager admirers gazing at it with the same feeling, at the same instant; and I must own to a thrill of emotion very strange under that multi-

tudinous magnetism. I tried to say something to the friend at my side, but could not — for there is a gate somewhere between heart and brain that proves too small, somehow, for the passing of a thought ten thousand strong! Why should these best throbs of our whole existence so choke off the most emotional gift, human utterance? Tell us, oh Agassiz!

While thus powerfully impressed, by eloquent speech and eloquent marble, with a representation of the *men we have had*, it was both apt and gratifying to see, upon the stage before us, in the eloquence of life and reality, a representation of the *men we have got*. Fifty of the most distinguished gentlemen of our country occupied the seats of honor upon the platform, and I studied their physiognomies, and speculated on the Bunker-Hillability of each, with very great interest. Of what Physiology calls the five temperaments, “the bilious, the choleric, the phlegmatic, the sanguine, the melancholy and nervous,” there was apparently the usual distributive proportion, or that which Nature and Elections think necessary to harmony in the national punch-bowl — only that it is a pity, (I could not but think,) that, by some such “muddle-stick,” as the present occasion, these opposing ingredients should not oftener be stirred up. Two drops out of any two of their hearts, at the close of Everett’s Oration, would have tasted like one of the same good liquor, I am very sure.

For fine studies, artistically speaking, the sculptor would have chosen the two heads nearest to the speaker — Mr. Mason’s, of Virginia, and Mr. George Peabody’s — both men of large stature and full person, but alike remarkable also for that massive nobleness of feature that “cuts well in marble.” Busts of the two, in the niches of the Athenæum, would tell well for the keeping up of the stock of Fairfax and Winthrop. On opposite sides again, and next to these gentlemen, were two younger men, whom it was impossible not to classify as you saw them within reach of each other — a pair of intellectually model heads, of indomitable firmness — Governor Gardner and Speaker Banks. Then there was the embodiment of the Pilgrim ideal, in the apostolic and scholarly features of the President of Harvard; and there was the large-hearted humility of a Howard in the marked lineaments and self-forgetful air of the munificent Cooper; and there was Robert

C. Winthrop, with his inheritance of the air gubernatorial, and healthy Burlingame, the well-woven triplicate of fun, fluency, and fire, and Colonel Aspinwall, the Wellington-looking veteran who was the chief-marshal of the day, and the straight-forward and prompt President of the Bunker Hill Association, ex-mayor Warren, who, as the descendant of the same stock with the hero in marble, was the occasion's proper spokesman and host.

Upon these, and the forty or fifty other eminent men upon the raised platform, I looked with the natural interest of comparison, as the orator called up for us, once more, the shadows of the heroes of '76, and, in the vivid array of the two periods, I could feel no disparagement of our time. With cause for another Revolution, there would be plenty of mind for it, as well as plenty of strong will, courage, and patriotism — no spectator of that scene could have a doubt.

Of the day's main procession of events, the newspapers have given faithful account; but there were two incidental features of very dramatic interest to me — two instances of personal look, manner, and bearing, (or, as the French define it in a word, *main-tien*) — which the reporters have but alluded to very slightly. Both were unforeseen in the programme — the appearance of a *Virginian Senator* upon the platform, and of a *young lady of seventeen* among the audience below; the latter a lineal descendant of the hero whose Statue was to be inaugurated — and, of these, let me say a word in passing.

Mr. Mason's fine head had interested me as he sat upon the stage, though I had failed to discover who he was by enquiries of those around me. When Mr. Winthrop, with his usual parliamentary felicity, introduced him at last as the well-known Senator from Virginia, my curiosity was naturally increased — his position, before that audience of seven thousand, (very nearly at an odds, political and sectional, of one to six thousand nine hundred and ninety-nine,) being one of rather formidable embarrassment. He arose and stepped forward to the table, and I in vain scrutinized his features, sitting very near to him as I did, for any trace either of discomposure or defiance. His calm eye made the circuit of the pavilion, while he collected his thoughts for reply to a summons wholly unexpected — one scarce noticeable trifle, perhaps, betray-

ing, very unconsciously to himself, the Southern instinct beneath it all. The broad-brimmed slouch hat which he wore, as a traveller, was not *laid* on the table. It was, just perceptibly, and with the least possible propulsion of the arm, *tossed* there !

Of his speech, in giving the substance, the reports make an imperfect representation. The fluency, the deliberateness of accent, the dignity and well-balanced measures of epithet and rhythm, — admirable, under any circumstances in an extempore speech, were, here, even curious in their perfection. But it was in the air and bearing of the man, that his conscious quality of soul — his instinctive will, character, and purpose — were most eloquently expressed. Of intellectual repose, and of the calm courtesy of manliness kept habitually in training, his whole presence was the type undeniable. Dignity so absolutely faultless, both of mien and tone — fine as it would be with the most elaborate study and preparation — was, in this critical impromptu of the Virginia Senator, very remarkable.

And, of the young lady of seventeen, who sat within a few feet of Mr. Mason, (if I may be permitted to say so, of apparently the same stock and breeding,) let me venture to record also my impression.

By accidental detention of her father, a grandson of General Warren, Miss Newcomb, whose residence was in the interior of the State, had arrived late in Boston, accompanied only by a youthful brother, to attend the presentation of the Statue. The Committee of Arrangements, hearing, at the last moment, of her presence, called upon the lady well known as the Queen of Boston hospitality to strangers, requesting her to act as chaperon to the interesting guest, as she could not be included regularly in the procession. Promptly acceded to by Mrs. Otis, the duties of convoy and introduction were most cordially and kindly performed ; nearly every person of distinction, during the day's ceremonies or the evening's festivities at the Mayor's, being formerly presented to her. Dressed with exceeding lady-likeness and elegance, tall for her age, and, though not strictly beautiful in feature, of very fine form and very marked superiority of expression and personal bearing, she played her conspicuous part in that celebration, as her heroic ancestor, could he have looked out of his eyes of marble, would have been

proud to see. She was but a school-girl, remember, yet, by the great number and great variety of strangers who in turn addressed her, she was in no way disconcerted. Her replies, her smiles, her aptnesses of civility and conversation, were of a tact and well-bred ease which a Princess Royal might have taken for a model. It is evidently superior blood, in good perpetuation thus far; and to see Miss Newcomb playing her part in this scene, could but strengthen the conviction of the day—that America is not yet upon the wane.

Our evening at Mayor Warren's was a very brilliant one—all the celebrities there, with the lovely women whose sweet words are the "cash down" of immortality. Senator Mason was *hooped* round with a very bright and admiring circle—evidently in the full tide of a successful launch upon Northern sympathy. With a gay supper and a dance, the famous day was carried on to the edge of the small hours, and so ended our renewal of Bunker Hill. Of some other points in connection with its surroundings, the Statue, etc., I may write hereafter, but my letter is long enough at present.

Trusting that your invalid eyes may avail you to read even thus far, my dear Morris, I remain, yours, on the other side of the Storm-King.

N. P. W.

[From the Boston Journal.]

The Celebration of the Seventeenth.—The weather was very favorable yesterday for the Celebration of the Anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill, and the Inauguration of the Statue of Warren, and the whole affair was very successful. The procession was attractive and imposing, and the ceremonies of Inauguration, the speeches, etc., were felicitous and appropriate. The day was very generally observed as a holiday, and the streets were thronged with people, and were gay with flags and streamers.

Reception of the New York Washington Greys.—A battalion of the Washington Greys, numbering one hundred and twenty-six men, from the Eighth New York Regiment, arrived in this city yesterday afternoon at quarter past five o'clock, and were received at the

Worcester depot by the Second Regiment, Colonel Perkins. The Greys left New York yesterday morning at eight o'clock, by the land route, and although too late to take part in the celebration, their arrival was none the less welcome, as the numerous cheers which greeted them as they marched through the streets testified. They are a fine looking body of men, with a martial bearing that regular troops might envy. Their drill appears to be perfect, and the manner in which they carry their muskets, and their firm, soldier-like step, was yesterday the theme of universal admiration. Their grey uniform is not only serviceable but brilliant, and their coats and pants look as though made for their owners, and not selected at random. New York may justly feel proud of such citizen soldiers, but we think she has sent on her best specimens.

The Greys are accompanied by Dodworth's celebrated Band, numbering about thirty pieces. The battalion is under the command of Major Leander Burt. The Adjutant is Charles Harrison, and the Surgeon is Dr. John Atkin.

The Second Regiment escorted their guests through a number of the principal streets to the American House, where, no doubt, their wants will be well attended to during their short stay in the city.

Dodworth's Band gave a Concert last evening, at Faneuil Hall, complimentary to the Second Regiment of this city. At an early hour, the hall was crowded, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. A few of the Greys were present, but most of them were feasted at the houses of our principal citizens.

[From the Boston Traveller.]

The Military Review of Thursday—The New York Seventh Regiment.—Had the weather been pleasant on Thursday, June 18th, this long expected review would have been an era in the experience and observation of our military. The city generally would have taken a great interest in it. The whole western side of the Common had been enclosed, and the parade ground thus created was quite equal to most of the celebrated parade grounds of Europe. The Champ de Mars is kept in better order, with reference only to

parades. Ours, however, has this advantage, that the rising slopes on two sides command the whole view of it, and thus enclose it like an amphitheatre. Upon this fine field the most celebrated regiment in the North appeared in full numbers. They were escorted by the Lancers, in their scarlet uniforms, with fluttering pennons, and by the First Regiment of Massachusetts Infantry. When formed in line for review, they presented an appearance which might have relaxed the bronzed features of Bonaparte even with satisfaction. In front of their centre of position, the Governor, with an unusually large and varied staff, all well mounted and equipped, sat before them. As they presented arms to the State of Massachusetts, in the person of her first magistrate, and he removed his chapeau in response, while the drums beat and the colors saluted, the whole scene, despite the rain, was beautiful and impressive. The broad, level field, stretching from mall to mall, was cleared and open, surrounded on all sides but one by the overhanging elms; and on that side the rising ground, sloping upwards, was completely covered with enthusiastic spectators, among whom were many ladies; while a little in the back-ground, high over the heads of all, like a protecting genius, towered and floated the flag of our Union.

We need not describe in detail the technical "movements" of the regiments reviewed. But we can say with great confidence, that Governor Gardner and the spectators saw the best military review ever made on that ground. The marchings, wheelings, and turnings of column, breaking into column and forming again in line, and the manual, were all exhibited with a precision and beauty to satisfy entirely the highest "School of the Soldier." It must have tended to soften the tone of animadversion upon the military, sometimes, nor always unjustly, indulged in by civilians, to see this spectacle of soldierly drill and bearing. No wonder that the rioters at New York were overawed and intimidated by the mere presence of this body of men near the Park, on their way hither. Even the refractory Mayor himself seems to have lowered his lordly tone, from the moment he caught sight of their bayonets bristling in such perfect lines. The value in enforcement of law, of such a thoroughly drilled body of men, eight hundred in full, all animated by an ardent regimental feeling, all habitually obedient to the proper command, cannot be over-estimated.

To attain such a superb drill, it is evident that they must make their regimental duties the pleasure and the business of nearly all their leisure time. They drill by companies *every week*, and all the men are obliged to be present. They have, besides, many squad drills for recruits. These recruits are thoroughly trained before they are suffered to appear in the ranks. The election to their membership is often quite difficult. Great ardor is manifested in New York, by the young and middle-aged men, to belong to them. The question of *size* is one of great importance with them, in admitting a man. A very small number of black balls keep out.

The fame of the regiment is of long standing. Many of its officers have belonged to it from ten to twenty years. Colonel Duryee himself rose gradually from the ranks. He served originally as a private soldier, some ten or fifteen years ago. He has been Colonel several years, and is extremely popular. One of their Captains has been so for nearly twenty years. From the perfect good humor, self-command, and readiness of Col. Duryee, on every occasion during this visit, he appears to have great executive ability. His strictness of discipline may be inferred from the single fact that, two of his men, on Wednesday, petitioned to be excused from duty, one day, for sickness. He told them if they were sick enough to *keep their rooms* they could be excused, otherwise not. They must not, he said, be seen on the sidewalk. They refused this conditional excuse, shouldered their arms, and before night the violence of their sickness showed itself so as to prostrate them.

Probably, the assembling and drilling, and the *esprit de corps* of their regiment, are to those men of the famous "Seventh" the amusement, the variety, and the poetry of their lives. They are generally business men—merchants and clerks. This is true to such a degree that the regiment has been called the New York merchants' graduating class. In this entirely different field from their business occupations, they find an agreeable companionship and a manly training. The influence, also, is enhanced by the smack of real danger which attends their proficiency, since they, most of all the soldiery, are relied on by the law. On them, and on their compeers, the State leans.

We regret that our First Regiment did not turn out with fuller ranks to escort them on Thursday. Our soldiers, however, did a

very severe duty, and did it well. The "Tigers," though, were out in full complement, and marched on to the field of assembly in gallant style.

[From the *Charlestown Advertiser*.]

Travel between Charlestown and Boston on the Seventeenth.—The sum taken for tolls on the Charles River and Warren Bridges, on the Seventeenth, as we are informed, amounted to \$1,002.56, the largest sum ever taken. About \$200 of the amount was taken for carriages, and the remainder, upwards of \$800, for cent tolls, which gives a total of foot passengers who crossed the bridges of *eighty thousand two hundred and fifty-six*. *Seventeen thousand coppers* were taken, which includes *six* of the new coin, all that were received.

The Horse Railroad and Bunker Hill line of coaches also did a great business, transporting *twenty-five thousand* persons between the two cities without a single accident. This number, added to those who crossed the bridges in the procession and in private carriages, must have swelled up the number to rising of *one hundred and fifty thousand people*!

[From the *Evening Transcript*.]

NEW YORK, June 9, 1857.

GENERAL WARREN. *To the Editor of the Transcript*:—Among the numerous odes, acrostics, and other poetical tributes to the character of General Joseph Warren, that have appeared since his death, no one is more characteristic of the period in which it was produced than the following, which was written by the celebrated Arthur Lee, while he occupied the position as agent for the Colony of Virginia, at London; and, as the approaching Inauguration of the Warren Statue renders anything connected with the immortal hero of Bunker Hill of peculiar interest, I send it to you for publication.

The ode first appeared in the London Morning Chronicle, of August 3d, 1775, and, in October of the same year, was copied into the Pennsylvania Packet, a newspaper printed at Philadelphia. Subsequently it was issued in a ballad sheet, with a short biographical notice of General Warren. The title was thus:—

“ O D E

To the memory of Dr. Warren, the celebrated orator, who was slain upon the Heights of Charlestown, fighting for the Liberties of America, on the seventeenth day of June, 1775.”

O great reverse of Tully's coward heart !
Immortal WARREN ! you suffice to teach
That orators may fill the warrior's part,
And active souls be joined with fluent speech.

Shall not the speaker, who alone can give
Immortal reviviscence to the dead,
Chang'd to a hero now forever live
In Fame's eternal rolls, with those he led ?

Let North and Sandwich take the meaner shame
Of blust'ring words unknown to hardy deeds ;
Let callous G——e superior merit claim
In grinning laughter, whilst his country bleeds.

Boston's first sons in prostrate numbers lay,
And Freedom tottered on destruction's brink ;
WARREN stept forth to solemnize the day,
And dared to speak what some scarce dare to think.*

Yet glorious Union ! more than one man's share !
He in his latest as his earliest breath,
In camp or forum equally could dare,
And seal his broad Philippics with his death.

TAMOR.

* This is an allusion to the two orations commemorative of the Boston Massacre, delivered by General Warren, on the fifth of March, of the years 1772 and 1775.

[From the Boston Post.]

LAST DAYS OF GENERAL WARREN.

He spent the sixteenth of June, 1775, at Watertown, attending the session of the provincial congress, of which body Elbridge Gerry was a member. Warren and Gerry were intimate friends; and to the latter Warren made known his intention to be on the field of battle. In reply to the admonition of his friend, who urged that his ardor might prove fatal, Warren's reply was, "*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.*" This conversation took place on the evening before the battle.

On the morning of the seventeenth he repaired to Cambridge; and in the forenoon he attended a meeting of the Committee of Safety. The morning guns of the "Lively" spoke the impending momentous event.

About noon, horsemen rode furiously into Cambridge spreading the news: "The regulars are landing at Charlestown;" when the bells rung and the drums beat to arms. A short time after this alarm, as James Swan and Judge Winthrop were proceeding on foot to Charlestown, and were a little beyond the college, Warren on horseback overtook them, exchanged the usual passing compliments and proceeded on his way. He is next seen, on foot, at the base of Bunker Hill, where Knowlton had begun the rude rail-fence breast-work. General Putnam was then there, who offered to receive Warren's orders. Gen. Warren declined to give any; but asked where he could be most useful. The old veteran directed him to the redoubt, six hundred yards distant, on Breed's Hill, with the remark, "There you will be covered." "Don't think," said Warren, "I come to seek a place of safety; but tell me where the onset will be most furious." Putnam still pointed to the redoubt. "That is the enemy's object; and if that can be defended the day is ours."

Warren then passed on to the redoubt, which he entered with a musket in his hand. Here he was recognized by the men. He was received with the most enthusiastic cheering! Col. Prescott proposed, as he had been appointed a major general, that he should take

the command. "I shall take no command here," was Warren's reply. "I have not yet received my commission; I come as a volunteer with my musket to serve under you, and shall be happy to learn from a soldier of your experience." Warren then said to those near him, that he came to encourage a good cause; and gave them a cheering and welcome assurance that a reinforcement of two thousand men was on the way to their aid. This is the last authentic special notice there is of Joseph Warren.

The intelligence of Warren's death spread gloom over the country; and the many independent eulogies on him, contained in private letters that are continually coming to light, show how strong a hold he had on the affections of his countrymen. "Here fell,"—James Warren, his successor as president of the provincial congress, writes June 20, 1775,—“our worthy and much lamented friend Dr. Warren, with as much glory as Wolfe on the plains of Abraham, after performing many feats of bravery, and exhibiting a coolness and conduct which did honor to the judgment of his country in appointing him a few days before one of their major generals; at once admired and lamented in such a manner as to make it difficult to determine whether regret or envy predominates.” “The loss of Dr. Warren,” William Tudor, June 26, 1775, writes, “is irreparable—his death is generally and greatly lamented. But

‘Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.’

This is a day of heroes. The fall of one will inspire the surviving glorious band to emulate his virtues and revenge his death on the foes of liberty and our country.” “We yet have about sixty or seventy killed or missing;” writes J. Palmer, June 19, 1775, “but—among these, is—what shall I say? How shall I write the name of our worthy friend, the great and good Dr. W——.”

“Not all the havoc and devastation they have made,”—Mrs. Adams writes to John Adams, July 5, 1775—“has wounded me like the death of Warren. We want him in the senate; we want him in the field. We mourn for the citizen, the senator, the physician and the warrior.”

Gordon says Warren “was of a middling size, and of a lowish

stature. The ladies pronounced him handsome." "He was valued in private life for his engaging manners, and as a physician for his professional abilities."

Deacon Lawrence, who recollected perfectly well when Prescott tendered Warren the command, stated that in the redoubt he had on "a blue coat and white waistcoat." Among other honors, Warren was grand master of the masonic fraternity in North America; and this body paid to his remains the first rites of burial; raised to his honor the first monument; and have ever faithfully revered his memory.

Indeed, from the gloomy hour of his death, have eloquence and song, the great and good, united in eulogy on the illustrious patriot and early martyr to the cause of freedom in America. Among the tributes is the apostrophe of Webster, in his 1825 Bunker Hill Address:—

"But ah! Him! the first great martyr in this great cause. Him! the premature victim of his own self-devoting heart! Him! the head of our civil councils, and the destined leader of our military bands, whom nothing brought hither but the unquenchable fire of his own spirit! Him! cut off by Providence in the hour of overwhelming anxiety and thick gloom; falling ere he saw the star of his country rise; pouring out his generous blood, like water, before he knew whether it would fertilize a land of freedom or of bondage!—how shall I struggle with the emotions that stifle the utterance of thy name! Our poor work may perish; but thine shall endure! This monument may moulder away, the solid ground it rests upon may sink down to a level with the sea; but thy memory shall not fail! Wheresoever among men a heart shall be found that beats to the transports of patriotism and liberty, its aspirations shall be to claim kindred with thy spirit!"

CONCLUDING PROCEEDINGS.

At the final meeting of the Committee of Arrangements, a few days subsequent to the celebration, on motion of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, it was voted, that the thanks of the Bunker Hill Monument Association be tendered and recorded—to the City Council of Charlestown; the Legislative Committee; to the Hon. George Lunt; to the Grand Lodge of Mass; to the Handel and Haydn Society; to Col. Aspinwall, his Aids and assistant Marshals; to Mr. James Lawrence and his assistant marshals at the Pavilion; to Col. Rogers, Commander of the Escort, and his associates in command; to Col. Duryee and his staff and the members of the Seventh Regiment; to the various societies, associations, military companies, and all other bodies and persons to whom thanks are due, for their services in contributing to the success of the great demonstration on the 17th of June.

It was also Voted, that WM. W. WHEILDON, Esq., one of the Committee of Arrangements, be requested to prepare and superintend the publication of a full account of the Inauguration, and of such incidents connected therewith as may be deemed of present and future interest.

It was further Voted, that a copy of this memorial be presented to such parties as the Committee may direct, in order to testify the appreciation by the Association of their services.

The following interesting correspondence between Col. ASPINWALL, the Grand Marshal, and Lieut. Gen. SCOTT, having been presented

to the Committee, was by them ordered to be published in connection with its final proceedings.

Letter from Col. Aspinwall to Lieut. Gen. Scott,

Boston, 19 June, 1857.

MY DEAR GENERAL SCOTT,

At the inauguration of the Statue of Gen. Warren on the 17th, it was suggested by the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, Vice-President of the Bunker Hill Monument Association, and one of the distinguished orators of the day, that, in my capacity of Grand Marshal, I should convey to you an assurance of the heart-felt sympathy of the assembled thousands and our whole community, in the domestic anxieties and sorrow, which had kept you at home, and likewise of our cordial wishes that your health and strength may long be spared for the honor and defence of your native land.

In performing this honorable and welcome duty, I must assure you, my dear General, on the faith of an old comrade and friend, that the foregoing are not idle words of mere compliment. The disappointment, occasioned by your absence, was universal and extreme. There are few other living men, whose presence was so ardently hoped for, or whose absence could have excited so profound a regret throughout this community, as that "of the illustrious Chief,"—to use the language of the Hon. Edward Everett—"whose blood has not been spared in the service of his country, and who has fought her battles victoriously, from the Canadian frontier to the tropics."

The Hon. R. C. Winthrop only gave utterance to the general sentiment, when, adverting to "the privilege" that had been awarded him "of presenting you, as the pre-eminent witness of this occasion," he spoke of you, as, "that veteran hero of our later history, whose just renown is second to that of no living Captain in the world," and "whose presence," he added, "would have lent a distinction to the occasion, which nothing else would entirely supply."

In conclusion, I cannot refrain from saying, that I feel deeply

grieved for all your domestic afflictions, and great personal disappointment, in being deprived by your absence, of the opportunity of joining in a universal manifestation of welcome and honor, that awaited you in my native State.

I have the honor to remain,

My dear General, with highest respect,

Your old friend and comrade,

THOMAS ASPINWALL

Lieut. Gen. Scott, Head Quarters, New York.

Reply of Lieut. Gen. Scott.

NEW YORK, July 1st, 1857.

MY DEAR COLONEL,

There is scarcely a document among my public papers more flattering to the heart than the contents of your letter to me of the 19th ultimo, and its interest is much enhanced coming from the pen of a dear friend and distinguished brother in arms of the war of 1812-15, and sorry am I that the same official relation has not been continued between us, as, in that case, we should now stand to each other next in rank, as next in mutual esteem and confidence.

I feel very painfully, my dear Colonel, how much I lost in not being with you at the recent Bunker Hill Celebration—the most splendid American Pageant of the century—when two of our most accomplished orators rose to the height of the great occasion, and in doing honor to the illustrious dead, kindly glanced a distinction upon a living soldier, which only genius stimulated by partiality would bestow.

Truly grateful for those brilliant compliments,

I remain your friend,

WINFIELD SCOTT.

Col. Thomas Aspinwall.

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